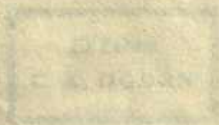


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THE
AVALONIAN GUIDE

THE
Avalonian Guide
TO THE TOWN OF
GLASTONBURY,

THE
ENVIRONS
AVALONIAN GUIDE
&c.

"The church-ey'd towers, the golden spires,
The solemn temples, the great dome itself,
All which I saw, all which I saw,
And like the ancient of the world,
I found a world within."

SECOND EDITION.

Printed and sold by J. WATKINS, 4, St. Paul's Church-yard,
By J. POOLE, Printer, Glastonbury.

THE
AVATONIAN GUIDE
&c.

THE
Avalonian Guide
TO THE TOWN OF
GLASTONBURY,
AND ITS
ENVIRONS.

"Why dost thou build the hall, son of the winged days?
"Thou lookest from thy towers to-day; yet a few years, and
"the blast of the desert comes; it howls in thy empty court,
"and whistles round thy half-worn shield."

OSSIAN.

"The cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,
"The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
"Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve;
"And, like the baseless fabrick of a vision,
"Leave not a wreck behind."

SHAKESPEARE.

SECOND EDITION.

Printed for and sold by J. WAKEFIELD, at the White Hart
inn, GLASTONBURY,
By J. POOLE, Printer, Bookseller, &c.
BRIDGWATER.

1814.

THE
 RUSTICIAN GUIDE
 TO THE TOWN OF
 GLASTONBURY,
 AND ITS
 ENVIRONS.

"Why dost thou build the hall, son of the winged dove?
 "Thou lookest from the tower to-day; yet a few years, and
 "The light of the dawn comes; it bows in thy empty court
 "and whistles round thy hall-wren's nest."

"The churchyard towers, the gorgeous palace,
 "The solemn temple, the great stone hall,
 "Yea, all which it imports, shall disappear;
 "And, like the passing shadow of a vision,
 "Leave not a word behind."

ANASTASIAN

SECOND EDITION.

Printed for and sold by J. WALKER, at the White Hart
 inn, GLASTONBURY.
 By J. POOLE, Printer, Bookbinder, &c.
 BRIDGWATER.

PREFACE.

GLASTONBURY being a town of great antiquity, in a situation naturally beautiful and interesting, renders a book of this kind extremely eligible; whereof many editions have been published under the title of "*The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury*;" on which the present publication is an improvement, being descriptive as well as historical, which the topographical situation of the town requires, particularly since the late improvements in the abbey-close,

and in St. Magdalene street, from whence an open view is now obtained of the ruins of Glastonbury abbey, formerly the occasional residence of royalty, the protection of genius and learning, and the repository of the erudition of monastic times.

The site of this abbey and its environs, (including the town of Glastonbury and the adjacent hills,) was formerly insular, and called the *Island of Avalon*, or *Avalonia*; from whence this book is entitled “The Avalonian Guide &c.” to which is prefixed an “Historical Introduction,” compiled from the works of Cambden, Grosse, Dugdale, Godwin, and other historians, who have

written on the foundation, advancement, and dissolution of this ancient mitred abbey: a description of the present state of whose extensive ruins, occupies a considerable portion of "The Avalonian Guide to the town of Glastonbury and its environs;" which is respectfully dedicated to the Public.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

GLASTONBURY, founded by the ancient Britons, was called *Brigwitrin*, (which signified, *the place of transparent water*,) either from the numerous springs in its environs, or from its isolated situation, on a cluster of hills, extremely fertile and verdant, called the *Island of Aralon*,* or *Avalonia*, surrounded with an extensive marsh, which was generally covered with water, and occasionally overflowed by the tides of the Bristol channel.†

* From the British word *Avale*, signifying *Apple*.

† The extensive valley surrounding the ancient *Island of Aralon*, is still subject to land-floods; and,

Soon after the Roman invasion, St. Philip, the apostle, being desirous of extending the christian religion, chose eleven of his disciples, over whom he set his friend, Joseph of Arimathea, and sent them to Britain, where they received great encouragement from the British king, Arviragus, and permission to build a chapel in the island of Avalon, (which was then a part of his territory,) where they resided, and converted many of the Britons to the christian faith. A. D. 31.*

at no very distant period, was inundated by a flood from the Bristol channel, in consequence of a high spring-tide, assisted by a strong wind from the south west, breaking over the sea walls. This circumstance is recorded in St. Benedict's church, at Glastonbury, in the following words: "The breach of the sea-flood was January 20th. 1606."

* According to tradition, "the island of Avalon being surrounded by the sea, St. Joseph of Arimathea and his companions landed near Glastonbury, and ascended a hill, (on the south west side of the town,) where, resting themselves on the eastern eminence, St. Joseph said, *we are weary all*; and, at the same time, struck his walking staff of hawthorn into the ground, and left it there, so that it took root and blossomed; not only at the usual time, but also on Christmas day, every

After the decease of St. Joseph and his companions, the christian religion declined in Britain, but was revived A. D. 166, by an application made by the British king, Lucius, to Eleutherius, bishop of Rome, who accordingly sent

“ensuing year; which was considered by the Britons as a miraculous proof of his divine mission.” The aforesaid hill is to this day called *weary all hill*; on the eastern eminence of which, (the spot where tradition says St. Joseph planted his staff,) formerly stood an old hawthorn tree, which blossomed twice a year, (in the Spring and in the Winter,) and was called the *holy thorn*, from an encouraged opinion that it was originally produced from St. Joseph’s staff: therefore one of these thorns was constantly preserved on this spot, by grafts or buds, until so late as the political commotions in the reign of Charles I. when the tree, being considered a relic of papistry, was nearly destroyed by a soldier. (Who, according to tradition, was killed by a splinter flying from it.) About the year 1740, the stump or root of this tree was to be seen: but there is nothing of it now remaining, except some grafts from it, growing in various places; the oldest of them stands near St. John’s churchyard, at Glastonbury, and is a large tree, which continues to blossom twice a year. But it is the opinion of many, that the tradition relating to this thorn, originated in a monastic fable, and that the tree was originally imported; as it is asserted by several botanists, that hawthorns imported from an opposite climate, will continue to blossom in their natural season, and again when the season comes on in this country, which may be five or six months later.

Phaganus and Diruvianus, who travelled through Britain, and came to the island of Avalon, where they repaired the chapel, (built by St. Joseph and his companions,) and settled there with twelve of their disciples, forming a retired monastic society, and founded a small chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, on the top of the adjacent hill.*

After some considerable time, St. Patrick became the superior of this society, introduced a more exact discipline, and built the first abbey church in the island of Avalon, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and was elected abbot thereof A. D. 425. He also rebuilt St. Michael's chapel on the Tor; and dying A. D. 472, was succeeded by his disciple, St. Benignus.

This abbey, from its being the reputed burial place of Joseph of Arimathea, and from other causes, soon became

* Now called the Tor, from the Saxon word *tor* a tower,

famous, and was resorted to by many great and learned persons; one of whom was Gildas the historian, who died A. D. 512, and was buried in the abbey church, near the altar.

During the Saxon heptarchy, the kingdom of Wessex (and consequently the island of Avalon) became subject to the government of king Ina, who visited Glastonbury,* and made great benefactions to the church of St. Mary; to the eastward of which he founded and dedicated a larger church to the apostles Peter and Paul, A. D. 725.

This abbey was afterwards considerably benefited by other Saxon kings, and was subjected to the order of St. Benedict, by St. Dunstan, elected abbot thereof A. D. 936.

At the Norman conquest, many of the possessions of this abbey, were taken away by king William; but after

* Called by the ancient Britons *Yniswitrin*, which the Saxons afterwards changed to *Glostunburg*.

he became settled on the British throne, he restored most of them, and elected a Norman, named Turstinus, abbot of Glastonbury, A. D. 1083; whose successor, Herelwinus, rebuilt the abbey church; which soon after was entirely destroyed by fire, A. D. 1184, during the reign of Henry II. who commissioned Ralph Fitzstephens to take care of the revenues of the abbey, and to rebuild the church and offices; there being no abbot elected during this reign, since the year 1178.

About this time, king Henry having undertaken an expedition into Ireland, to suppress a rebellion, raised by Roderic, king of Connaught, was entertained, in his passage through Wales, with the songs of the Welch bards. The subject of their rhymes was king Arthur, (the great hero of Britain,) whose history had been so obscured by fabulous legends, that the place of his interment was scarcely known. But in one of the Welch poems, sung before Henry, it

was recited that king Arthur, after the battle of Camlan, in Cornwall, was interred at Glastonbury abbey, near the altar, but without any external mark or memorial. King Henry, after his return from Ireland, visited Glastonbury, and commanded the spot, described by the Welsh bard, to be opened; when about six feet deep they found a flat stone, with a broad leaden cross fixed on its under side. On taking off the cross, the following inscription, in rude characters, was discovered on its inside surface next the stone:

HIC JACET
SEPULTUS INCLITUS
REX ARTURIUS
IN INSULA AVALONIE.

About nine feet below this they found a large stone, inscribed with king Arthur's name; under which was a coffin, hewn out of solid oak, containing his relicks; which were afterwards translated into the new church, and covered

with a magnificent tomb.*

* This is the foundation of the following ode, entitled

THE GRAVE OF KING ARTHUR,

BY THOMAS WARTON,

STATELY the feast, and high the cheer;
Girt with many an armed peer,
And canopied with golden pall,
Amid Kilgarran's * castle hall,
Sublime in formidable state,
And warlike splendour, Henry sate;
Prepar'd to stain the briny flood
Of Shannon's lakes with rebel blood.

Illumining the vaulted roof,
A thousand torches flam'd aloof:
From massy cups, with golden gleam
Sparkled the Metheglin's stream:
To grace the gorgeous festival,
Along the lofty-window'd hall,
The storied tapestry was hung:
With minstrelsy the rafters rung
Of harps, that with reflected light
From the proud gallery glitter'd bright:
While gifted bards, a rival throng,
(From distant Mona, nurse of song,
From Teivi, fring'd with umbrage brown,
From Elvy's vale, and Cader's crown,

* The castle of Kilgarran, where this discovery is supposed to have been made, now a romantic ruin, stands on a rock, descending to the river Teive, in Pembrokeshire; and was built by Roger de Montgomery, who led the van of the Normans at Hastings.

After the death of king Henry II. the buildings of Ralph Fitzstephens were

From many a shaggy precipice,
That shades Ierne's hoarse abyss,
And many a sunless solitude,
Of Radnor's inmost mountains rude,)
To crown the banquet's solemn close,
Themes of British glory chose;
And to the strings of various chime,
Attemper'd thus the fabling rhyme:

“O'er Cornwall's cliffs the tempest roar'd,
High the screaming seamew soar'd;
On Tintagel's* topmost tower
Darksome fell the sleety shower;
Round the rough castle shrilly sung
The whirling blast, and wildly flung
On each tall rampart's thundering side
The surges of the trembling tide:
When Arthur ranged his red cross ranks
On conscious Camlan's crimson'd banks;
By Mordred's faithless guile decreed
Beneath a Saxon spear to bleed!
Yet in vain a Paynim foe
Arm'd with fate the mighty blow;
For when he fell, an elfin queen,
All in secret, and unseen,
O'er the fainting hero threw
Her mantle of ambrosial blue;

* Tintagel or Tintadgel castle, near Bossiney, on the northern coast of Cornwall, where king Arthur is said to have been born, and to have chiefly resided. Some of its huge fragments still remain, on a rocky peninsular cape, of a prodigious declivity towards the sea, and almost inaccessible from the land side.

completed by the abbôt Henry de Salico, elected A. D. 1189.

And bade her spirits bear him far,
 In Merlin's agate-axled car,
 To her green isle's enamell'd steep,
 Far in the navel of the deep.
 O'er his wounds she sprinkled dew
 From flowers that in Arabia grew;
 On a rich enchanted bed
 She pillow'd his majestic head;
 O'er his brow, with whispers bland,
 Thrice she wav'd an opiate wand;
 And to soft music's airy sound,
 Her magic curtains clos'd around.
 There, renew'd the vital spring,
 Again he reigns a mighty king;
 And many a fair and fragrant clime,
 Blooming in immortal prime,
 By gales of Eden ever fann'd,
 Owns the monarch's high command:
 Thence to Britain shall return,
 (If right prophetic rolls I learn,)
 Borne on Victory's spreading plume,
 His ancient sceptre to resume;
 Once more, in old heroic pride,
 His barbed courser to bestride;
 His barbed courser to bestride;
 His knightly table to restore,
 And brave the tournaments of yore."

They ceas'd; when on the tuneful stage
 Advanc'd a bard, of aspect sage;
 His silver tresses, thin besprent,
 To age a graceful reverence lent;
 His beard, all white as spangles fröre
 That clothe Plinlimmon's forests hoar,
 Down to his harp descending flow'd;
 With Time's faint rose his features glow'd;

In the year 1276, this abbey was nearly destroyed by an earthquake,

His eyes diffus'd a soften'd fire,
And thus he wak'd the warbling wire:

“Listen, Henry, to my rede!
Not from fairy realms I lead
Bright-rob'd tradition, to relate
In forged colours Arthur's fate;
Though much of old romantic lore
On the high theme I keep in store:
But boastful Fiction should be dumb,
Where Truth the strain may best become.
If thine ear may still be won
With songs of Uther's glorious son,
Henry, I a tale unfold,
Never yet in rhyme enroll'd,
Nor sung nor harp'd in hall or bower;
Which in my youth's full early flower,
A minstrel, sprung of Cornish line,
Who spoke of kings from old Lochrine,
Taught me to chant one vernal dawn,
Deep in a cliff-encircled lawn,
What time the glistening vapours fled
From cloud-envelop'd Glyder's* head;
And on its sides the torrents gray
Shone to the morning's orient ray.

“When Arthur bow'd his haughty crest,
No princess, veil'd in azure vest,
Snatch'd him, by Merlin's potent spell,
In groves of golden bliss to dwell;
Where, crown'd with wreaths of mistletoe,
Slaughter'd kings in glory go:

* Or Glyder, a mountain in Caernarvonshire. W.

which also threw down St. Michael's church, on the Tor.

But when he fell, with winged speed,
 His champions, on a milk-white steed,
 From the battle's hurricane,
 Bore him to *Joseph's towered fane*,
 In the fair *isle of Avalon*:
 There, with chanted orison,
 And the long blaze of tapers clear,
 The stoled fathers met the bier;
 Through the dim aisles, in order dread
 Of martial woe, the chief they led,
 And deep intomb'd in holy ground,
 Before the altar's solemn bound.
 Around no dusky banners wave,
 No mouldering trophies mark the grave:
 Away the ruthless Dane hath torn
 Each trace that 'Time's slow touch had worn;
 And long, o'er the neglected stone,
 Oblivion's veil its shade has thrown:
 The faded tomb, with honour due,
 'Tis thine, O Henry, to renew!
 Thither, when conquest has restor'd
 Yon recreant isle, and sheath'd the sword,
 When Peace with palm has crown'd thy brows,
 Haste thee to pay thy pilgrim vows,
 There, observant of my lore,
 The pavement's hallow'd depth explore;
 And thrice a fathom underneath
 Dive into the vaults of death.
 There shall thine eye, with wild amaze,
 On his gigantic stature gaze;
 There shalt thou find the monarch laid,
 All in warrior-weeds array'd;
 Wearing in death his helmet-crown,
 And weapons huge of old renown.
 Martial prince, 'tis thine to save
 From dark oblivion Arthur's grave!

In the year 1303, Geoffry Fromont was elected abbot; who began to rebuild

So may thy ships securely stem
The western frith: thy diadem
Shine victorious in the van,
Nor heed the slings of Ulster's clan:
Thy Norman pikemen win their way
Up the dun rocks of Harald's bay: *
And from the steeps of rough Kildare
Thy prancing hoofs the falcon scare:
So may thy bow's unerring yew
Its shafts in Roderic's heart imbrue. †

Amid the pealing symphony
The spiced goblets mantled high;
With passions new the song impress'd
The listening king's impatient breast:
Flash the keen lightnings from his eyes;
He scorns awhile his bold emprise;
E'en now he seems, with eager pace,
The consecrated floor to trace,
And ope, from its tremendous gloom,
The treasure of the wondrous tomb:
E'en now he burns in thought to rear,
From its dark bed, the ponderous spear,

* The bay of Dublin. Harald, or Harsager, the fair haired king of Norway, is said, in the life of Gryffudh ap Conan, prince of North Wales, to have conquered Ireland, and to have founded Dublin. W.

† Henry is supposed to have succeeded in this enterprise chiefly by the use of the long bow, with which the Irish were entirely unacquainted. W.

the chapter-house, and the great hall of the abbey. Walter de Taunton, his successor, built the centre tower, and the front of the choir. Adam de Sodbury, the next abbot, fixed a peal of seven great bells in the centre tower. Walter Monnington, elected A. D. 1341, vaulted the choir, and lengthened the presbytery; and dying A. D. 1374, was succeeded by John Chinnock, who com-

Rough with the gore of Pictish kings:
 E'en now fond hope his fancy wings,
 To poise the monarch's massy blade,
 Of magic-temper'd metal made;
 And drag to day the dinted shield
 That felt the storm of Camlan's field.
 O'er the sepulchre profound,
 E'en now, with arching sculpture crown'd,
 He plans the chantry's choral shrine,
 The daily dirge, and rites divine.

This poem is an eminent example of legendary composition, replete with the true spirit of the feudal age, wherein a love of heroism, of gallantry, and a fondness to exalt the imagination, co-operating with the fervor of devotion, and a faith in supernatural agency, which the traditions of the gothic monks had established, combined to render not only the wars of the Crusades, but also the entire character of the age of Chivalry, totally different from all others which History has hitherto presented.

pleted the great hall and chapter-house, (begun by Geoffry Fromont,) and built the cloisters, dormitory, and fraterly. Richard Beere,* elected A. D. 1493, built the lodgings for the secular priests, arched the aisles of the great church, and began St. Edgar's chapel on the south side of it. He also founded an almshouse and chapel, north of the abbey, for women; and built the manor-house at Sharpham, two miles west of Glastonbury. He died on the 20th. of January 1524, and was buried in the south aisle of the abbey church, under a plain marble.

Richard Whiting, the last abbot, was elected A. D. 1524, and soon after built the abbey kitchen, and finished St. Edgar's chapel on the south side of the great church.

Glastonbury abbey had now attained

* By this abbot, many of the parish churches, in the county of Somerset, were rebuilt or repaired; on most of which are his initials, R. B. in a cypher.

its summit of prosperity, and was one of the richest in England. It was situated in a quadrangular close, containing about forty acres, enclosed with high stone walls, without which, on the east west, and north, are the streets of the town, and on the south a high road.

The great entrance* into the abbey, was from St. Magdalene street, on the west, and led directly to St. Joseph's chapel, and the great church. South of the church were the cloisters, and south of the cloisters was the great hall

* The great entrance was an arched gateway, furnished with turrets, battlements, and a heavy machicolation. A small arched way for foot passengers, and the porter's lodge adjoined. This building remained nearly entire until so late as the year 1810, when the top of the gateway was taken down, and a modern roof substituted: the small arch and the porter's lodge still remain: the whole has for several years past been used as an inn, called the Red Lion. There was also another arched gateway, which led directly from St. Magdalene street to the abbey kitchen; but it appeared to be a more modern structure, being a plain circular stone arch, (not Saxon,) without much architectural character: it was taken down A. D. 1808, together with a considerable part of the boundary wall, the whole length of St. Magdalene street.

or refectory, and the guests room; to the west of which was the lord abbot's dwelling, and further west the great kitchen.

The ground plan of the abbey church formed one large cross: the length of the nave, from the west entrance (adjoining to St. Joseph's chapel) to the intersection of the transepts, was 280 feet; each transept was 45 feet; the breadth of the nave, with the side aisles, was about 130 feet; the length of the choir was 155 feet; the extreme length, from the west end of St. Joseph's chapel to the east end of the church, was 580 feet.

In the south transept was the abbey clock, which, by means of a communication, tolled the hours on the great bell of the centre tower; the quarters were struck by automats on two small bells in the transept; the dial-plate (also in the transept) shewed the hours, and represented the solar, lunar, and other astronomic motions; above the dial-

plate was an ingenious piece of mechanism, representing eight knights riding on horseback, in opposite directions.*

Adjoining the church was the vestry, for keeping the habits and vestments, and the treasury, which was the repository for the pontificalia, consisting of relicks, jewels and plate, mitres, crossiers, crucifixes, beads, and staffs.

The cloisters were a large square of 220 feet, surrounded with an arcade or covered walk; on the east side of which was the chapter-house, where the monks met for confession, for conferences, and for the determination of those concerns which required the assent of the whole house: at the upper end was the abbot's seat, and around were benches fixed to the wall for the monks. In the chapter-house was interred the abbot John Chinnoek, who completed the building of it.

* This clock is now in the north transept of Wells cathedral. It was made by Peter Lightfoot, one of the monks of Glastonbury.

The great hall or refectory, south of the cloisters, contained seven long tables, surrounded with fixed benches; at the upper end sat the abbot, priors, and superiors of the house; at the next two the priests, at the next four the monks, and those about to enter into holy orders, and at the lower table the lay-brothers. In the refectory was a pulpit, wherein one of the monks, at the appointment of the abbot, daily read during the meals. Annexed to the refectory was the lavatory, buttery, and cellar.

On the west side of the cloisters was the fraternity, which was an apartment for the novices: it had several offices separate from the principal offices of the abbey, as a refectory, lavatory, common room, and dormitory: it was built by the abbot Chinnock, and governed by one of the priors.

Over the cloisters was the gallery, in which was the wardrobe, the common

treasury, the common room, and the library, which was large, and contained many valuable books, one of which was the M. S. of Livy. Adjoining the library was the Scriptorium, where the monks frequently employed themselves in composing and transcribing.

In the common room there was a fire kept during the winter: no other fire was allowed, excepting to the officers of the house, who had their several fires. The common treasury contained the charters, evidences, registers, ledgers, and accounts of the abbey, in chests of iron: other records and writings, not connected with the abbey, were also placed there for security, by permission of the abbot. The care of the treasury was committed to the treasurer and under treasurer.*

* The last who bore these offices were John Thorn and Roger James, the two monks who were executed with the abbot R. Whiting, on the Tor, for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII.

The dormitory was over the cloister gallery: in the passages which led round it, were doors to the several chambers, which contained each a small bed, a table and crucifix, and a desk furnished with drawers for books and paper. In the passages surrounding the dormitory, were lanterns of wrought stone work, to give light to the monks when they rose to matins.

The lord abbot's dwelling stood west of the guest's room, and fronted towards the west; it contained many large windows, finely wrought with mulions and tracery of stone work.

The boys' apartment was a seminary for the choristers, who were educated in grammar and music.

West of the lord abbot's dwelling was the great kitchen, adjoining the north side of which was the almonry.

Richard Whiting continued governor of this extensive monastery, until the

general suppression by king Henry VIII. who having abrogated the pope's authority, and declared himself the supreme head of the church of England, seized and invaded all the monasteries in the kingdom.

Richard Whiting, not being easily prevailed on to surrender, was accused of high treason, and tried at Wells, but was acquitted; after which, on his return to the abbey, he was violently seized, and dragged to the Tor, where he was executed, without being allowed to take leave of his society, which he earnestly requested. Roger James and John Thorn, were also executed with him, being charged with giving him ill advice. This execution took place on the 14th. of November 1539. The abbey at its dissolution was valued at £3311. 7s. 4d. per annum, according to Sir William Dugdale. It lay several years waste and desolate, until gradually destroyed by the different persons whose property it successively became. In

the reign of Edward VI. (who succeeded Henry VIII.) it was granted to Edward duke of Somerset; and after wards, in the reign of Elizabeth, to Sir Peter Carew.

As a borough and corporation, the town of Glastonbury sent members to parliament, until the dissolution of the abbey, when both these privileges were taken away: but in the reign of queen Anne, Sir Peter King, who was recorder of the town, procured it a new charter, to be governed by a mayor and eight capital burgesses.

In the year 1606, on the 20th. of January, was a remarkable flood, occasioned by a high spring tide, from the Bristol channel, assisted by a strong wind, breaking over the sea walls, and inundating all the valley surrounding the Avalonian hills. Soon after the year 1750, the mineral waters of Glastonbury were much resorted to, and a commodious pump-room built near

Chaingate, at the entrance of St. Magdalene street, in consequence of *Matthew Chancellor's dream*.* The concourse to the town was so great for a time, that lodgings could scarcely be procured.

* "This is to certify, whom it may concern, that
 "I, Matthew Chancellor, yeoman, of the parish of
 "North Wootton, in the county of Somerset, had
 "been afflicted with an asthma or phthisic, almost
 "thirty years; and that about the middle of Octo-
 "ber last, I dreamed that I was at Glastonbury,
 "some way above Chaingate, and in the horsetrack
 "was some of the finest water I ever saw; I kneeled
 "down and drank of it. as soon as I stood up, I
 "saw a person standing by, who pointed with his
 "finger, and said," "If you drink this water
 "fasting seven sunday mornings following, you
 "will find a perfect cure." "I asked him, why
 "seven sunday mornings? he replied," "The
 "world was made in six days, and on the seventh,
 "God rested from his labour, and blessed it above
 "other days." "He also said," "This water
 "comes from the holy ground, where many saints
 "and martyrs have been buried." "When I
 "awoke, this was my dream."

"The sunday after I went and found it exactly;
 "I drank of it, and so continued seven sundays,
 "and, by the blessing of God, recovered from my
 "complaint."

"Witness my hand, MATTHEW CHANCELLOR."

"The 27th. day of April 1751."*

About the year 1790, an unsuccessful attempt was made to discover coal at Glastonbury: a pit was sunk in a field, called the George close, and kept clear of water by a horse pump. After cutting through the surface of black mould, a strata of clay, and another of marle, in which were numerous resemblances of crushed snail shells, there was found, instead of coal, a salt spring, which might perhaps have been valuable, but the mining was discontinued, and the pit was soon after filled up.

In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, the ground adjoining the abbey ruins, was cleared, leveled, and converted into an excellent piece of pasturage; many loads of stones were raised here, and employed in making a new turnpike road between Glastonbury and Wells. Several of these stones (being fragments of the abbey) were curious specimens of sculpture, consisting of corbel-heads, capitals, bases, and broken shafts of columns, pieces of mouldings, tracery,

pinacles, foliage &c. some of which were sold by the workmen to the inhabitants of the town, and to travellers occasionally passing through. One of the most valuable, is a model of a small chapel, supposed to have formerly stood in or near the abbey. This model is executed in freestone, and is about fourteen inches high; in the centre rises an octagonal turret, the top of which appears to have been broken off; in the front are two ogee arched windows, between which is the door; at each end is a window, corresponding to those in front. This model is now in the possession of a person residing at Axbridge. In the abbey kitchen is a statue of an abbot, sculptured in blue lias marble; this also was found in the year 1793, near one of the piers which supported the centre tower of the abbey church.

*The armorial bearings of Glastonbury
abbey.*

Vert, a cross bottonnee argent: in the first quarter the Virgin Mary, with the infant Christ on her right arm, and a sceptre in her left hand.

Being the coat of arms borne by the British king Arthur.

The annual bearing of Glastonbury
Abbot.

First a cross-bottomed argent; in the
first quarter the Virgin Mary, with the
infant Christ on her right arm, and a
serpente in her left hand.

Being the coat of arms borne by the
British king Athelstan.

THE

AVALONIAN GUIDE &c.

THE town of Glastonbury is situated near the centre of the county of Somerset, on the great western road from London, through Bath and Wells, to Exeter. Its topographical situation is on the north west side of a cluster of hills, anciently called the *Island of Avalon*; which is surrounded by a flat marshy country of considerable extent, bounded on the north by the Mendip hills, which are extended nearly across the county; on the south by Poledown and other hills, extending in a ridge parallel with the Mendip; on the west by the Bristol channel; and on the east by some hills on the borders of Wiltshire, where the river Brent takes its rise, near Selwood forest, and passing through the town of Bruton, proceeds westward through the valley, and winding round the south west side of the Avalonian hills, flows on to Highbridge, and enters the Bristol channel at Bridgwater bay.

The road from Bath to Wells, leads, for about twelve miles, over the Mendip hills; from whence is obtained an extensive view of the valley, in which the ancient island of Avalon is easily distinguished by the *Tor*.

As the road descends, and approaches the city of Wells, its cathedral forms a conspicuous object: it is built in the gothic style of architecture, of which the west front is a most magnificent specimen.*

In the north transept of this cathedral, is the ancient astronomic clock, which formerly stood in the south transept of Glastonbury abbey, until the dissolution of monasteries by Henry VIII.

About two miles westward of Wells, on the Ax-bridge road, is a cavern, called Oakey Hole; which, from a narrow entrance, extends a considerable way under the rocks of Mendip, and contains numerous grotesque petrifications, occasioned by water, which is continually dropping in many parts of the cavern; the approach to its entrance is highly picturesque.

* "The multiplicity of figures which decorate this western front, the beauty of the niches wherein they stand enshrined, the light appearance of the pillars detached from the wall, and from each other, combine to form a most splendid and agreeable example of gothic ecclesiastical architecture."

DALAWAY.

From Wells, Glastonbury is six miles distant; the road is carried, on a raised terrace or causeway, over the valley before mentioned, which is very fertile, and chiefly pasturage; at the end of the causeway, the road, after crossing a small river at Hartlake bridge, enters the Island of Avalon, and winds round the west side of a beautiful rising ground, called Edmund hill, on the declivity of which are several springs of water, which is conducted in leaden pipes to three public fountains or conduits at Glastonbury, about a mile distant.

From Edmund hill, the road gradually ascends, and enters the town abruptly, at the head of High street.*

The road from Exeter and westward, after passing through the towns of Taunton and Bridgwater, leads over Poledown hill, from whence is obtained a distant view of Glastonbury.

Descending from Poledown, through the villages of Ashcot, Walton, and Street, the road crosses the valley on a raised causeway; (similar to that before mentioned, between Wells and Glastonbury;) here the Tor appears to great advantage on the right, with the tower on its summit, frequently envelop'd with clouds. At the end of the causeway, is a stone bridge over the Brent; from whence,

* The road formerly led over Edmund hill, and descended a steep street, called Bovetown, at the head of High street.

looking down the river, is a distant view of the manor house of Sharpham, the birth place of Henry Fielding. (The well known author of "Joseph Andrews," "Tom Jones," &c.)

The Island of Avalon commences at the small village of Northover; from whence the road winds round the south side of *Weary all hill*. (On the eastern ridge of which, the ancient holy thorn grew, which was cut down in the reign of Charles I.)

Here the traveller is abruptly presented with one of the finest views in the west of England: in the foreground, encrescented with hills, stands the ancient town of Glastonbury, its streets forming a large cross, the south east angle of which is occupied by the magnificent ruins of the abbey church, St. Joseph's chapel, and the octagonal kitchen; in the north east angle stands St. John's church, whose pinnacled tower forms a conspicuous object; in the south west angle, in a line westward with the ruins of the abbey church, is the tower and church of St. Benedict; east of the town appears Edmund hill, finely covered with wood; on the right of which is Chalice hill, and the Tor; westward is an extensive view of the surrounding valley, bounded by the Bristol channel, and the distant hills of Mendip, which form a good back-ground to the picture.

The road now gradually descends, winds round on the left, and enters the town through the im-

proved street of St. Magdalene, which derives its name from the almshouse and chapel of St. Magdalene, near the entrance of the Street.* Adjoining is a building in the grecian style of architecture, called the pump-room, which was erected about the year 1760, when the mineral waters of Glastonbury were much resorted to.

Opposite the almshouse chapel stands a free-stone dwelling house, erected about the year 1714, from the ruins of the lord abbot's dwelling, and of the great hall of the abbey; which most probably were interesting specimens of architecture, as several pieces of sculptured stone are fancifully stuck about the front of this house, and disfigure it as much as they adorned their original situation.

The west side of St. Magdalene street, is composed, in general, of well built modern houses; the east side presents a fine uninterrupted view of the abbey ruins.†

In the open space, at the end of this street, stood

* The entrance of this street was formerly through an arched gateway, called Chaingate, which was taken down many years ago.

† This view was laid open to the street A. D. 1808, by taking down part of the boundary wall of the abbey close: it was a plain buttressed wall, with an arched gateway, (of no architectural interest,) leading direct to the abbey kitchen; instead of this wall there is now a handsome row of palisades.

a large market-house: (also built of free stone from the abbey ruins, about the year 1714:) it was taken down A. D. 1812, and a new one was erected of Doulton stone, in the following year; its architecture is correct, and well proportioned; it stands in an area adjoining the Red Lion inn. This inn was formerly the great gate of the abbey, and remained nearly entire until so late as the year 1810. It was an interesting piece of architecture: on each side of the great arch, was an abutment terminating in square turrets, in which were cross loop-holes; between these turrets was a battlement of large port-holes, supported by a heavy machicolation. The north part of this building still remains entire, being of later date, and in a different style of architecture. It consists of an entrance under a pointed arch, not wide enough to admit carriages, being formerly the entrance for foot passengers into the abbey, over it is a small room, called the stone chamber, from its having a stone floor, the roof of the passage underneath being curiously groined with free-stone. The window of this room is in the Tudor style; north of which is a projection containing two bow windows, one over the other; the projection is carried up to the roof, where it terminates in a battlement of small port-holes; north of which is a modern window inserted to the upper story, and a window in the Tudor style, corresponding to that over the entrance, to the lower story.

Behind the Red Lion inn is a small almshouse and chapel for women; founded by the abbot R. Beere; over the front gate leading to it, is an armorial bearing, representing a full blown rose, surmounted by a close or covered crown; (perhaps the mitre of R. Beere;) the supporters are winged greyhounds; the scroll bears the date of 1512: at the west end of the chapel are the armorial bearings of the abbey, between two roses; and near the east window is an escutcheon, displaying the cross between chalices.

Beyond the market-house is an open space, called the cross,* which forms the intersection of the four principal streets of the town: on the south, St. Magdalene street; on the east, High street; on the north, Northload street; and on the west, St. Benedict's street, which is narrow and ill built; on its south side, in an area, stands St. Benedict's church: its style of architecture is the early gothic; its plan, a western tower, (containing five bells,) a nave, chancel, and vestry room, a north aisle and porch, on the right hand of which is a free-stone vase for consecrated water, inserted in the wall; over the porch is an escutcheon of the abbot R. Beere, bearing the initials R. B. in a cypher, surmounted by a mitre and garter.

* Here stood an ancient building, of some architectural interest, taken down A. D. 1806; it consisted of a roof, supported by nine pointed arches, and a large central pillar, surmounted with a statue.

On the north side of the great arch which divides the nave from the chancel, is the following inscription: "The breach of the sea flood was January 20th. 1606." *

At the end of St. Benedict's street, is a stone bridge over a branch of the river Brent; from whence the road leads to a part of the valley called Turf moor, where a great quantity of turf, for fuel, is annually dug.†

Northload street is narrow and irregularly built; in several of the houses appear sculptured fragments of the abbey, as corbel heads, broken shafts of columns, pieces of window tracery, &c.

At the end of the street the road turns to the left, and leads to the village of Mear, after crossing the river Brent at Cold-harbour.

High street is tolerably spacious, and contains many good modern buildings, with some specimens of ancient architecture, whereof the George inn ‡

* This flood inundated all the valley surrounding the Island of Avalon.

† A few years ago, during a dry season in the summer, this moor accidentally caught fire, which burnt without intermission for two months, destroying trees, and every thing it met in its progress.

‡ In this inn was formerly a state bed, with embossed ornaments and gilt pannels.

is coeval with the abbey, and was called the abbot's inn for pilgrims.

The front is composed of two corner turrets, a projection containing three bow windows, an ogee corbeled pillar, supporting the sign, on the left of the gateway; on the right and over it are mulioned windows, niches, and compartments filled with tracery and armorial bearings; the whole surmounted with an embattled parapet.

The principal inn is now the White Hart, a large and commodious modern building.

Through the garden of this inn, is the present way to the ruins of the abbey.

On entering, the first object which presents itself is St. Joseph's chapel: it stood before the west end of the great church, and communicated therewith by a spacious arch.

This chapel is a magnificent specimen of Norman architecture, which is lighter and more elaborate than that of the Saxons; both are distinguished by semicircular arches, supported by short round columns, whose bases and capitals are grotesquely ornamented.

The north entrance (from the garden) to this chapel, is composed of pillars supporting the circular mouldings of an arch, and four series of emblematic figures; altogether, forming one of the finest Norman arches to be met with in

England. The south entrance, opposite, is much mutilated, and its design not so elaborate; near it is an inscription on the wall, in Norman characters. At the west front is a lofty triarial window, of elegant design, and on each side are four windows with circular arches, the weather mouldings over them are all pointed, and supported by a series of corbel heads, representing the *progress of age*.

The basement story is composed of interlaced circular arches, ornamented with zigzag mouldings, and were supported by small pillars of blue lias marble, whereof the bases and capitals only remain; between these pillars, the walls were covered with paintings, some traces of which may still be discerned at the west end.

Under the floor is an extensive range of vaults; * its arches, which are groined and pointed, are in many places broken through.

The vaulted roof of the chapel is entirely gone, except the springings of arches, from pillars and corbel heads.

At each corner was a square turret, two of which only remain, one at the south east, and the other at the north west; the latter contains a spiral stone staircase, leading to the parapet, as did the staircase in the corresponding turret, at the south

* From these vaults, tradition says there is a subterraneous passage to the Tor

west corner, which fell down about the year 1750.

The ivy with which these walls were exuberantly covered, was cut down in the year 1807; the principal part of it grew from a cluster of stems, near the north west turret, which were interwoven like a large cable, and measured two feet in diameter. The ivy considerably increased the venerable and interesting appearance of the ruin, but so injured it that it was obliged to be removed.

This chapel, according to the records of the abbey, is the burial place of Joseph of Arimathea; and stands on the site of the original chapel, founded by him and his companions.

As a building, it possesses much architectural interest, being erected just before the Norman style of architecture declined, and the gothic or pointed arch became general. The intersection of two Norman or circular arches, which frequently occurs, not only here, but in most Norman buildings of a late date, is supposed to have given the first idea of the pointed arch; and the zigzag moulding, which is of Norman origin, was for some time used in the gothic or early pointed style; so that many instances occur, of early gothic buildings so blended with the Norman character, that it is difficult to distinguish them.

A spacious arch formed the communication between St. Joseph's chapel and the abbey church, which was constructed in the early gothic style; all

its arches were pointed, yet some of them appear ornamented with the Norman zigzag moulding.

The nave and north aisle are entirely gone, with the whole of the south aisle, except a fragment of the outer wall, in which there are three windows nearly entire; on the outside of the piers between them, the ends of the flying buttresses which counteracted the outward pressure of the vaulted roof of the aisle, still remain: these flying buttresses took their springings from near the tops of the great abutments of the cloisters, which adjoined the south aisle.

Part of the arched door-way which formed the communication between the cloisters and the church, still remains in the wall before mentioned; eastward of which are the remains of the centre tower, which stood on the four great arches, at the intersection of the transepts with the nave and choir.* Of the four main piers which supported these arches, only two remain; they are extremely high, and composed of clustered columns, their capitals richly ornamented with foliage, on which the springings of the great arches may be observed.

Half way up the piers are the remains of the stone galleries, which led round the church in the thickness of the walls; and still higher are two small openings, which formed the communications from the spiral stone stairs, in the corners of the

* Under these arches stood the rood-loft, at the entrance of the choir.

transcepts, to those which led to the top of the tower.*

Adjoining the south east pier, in the angle formed by the south transept and the choir, are the remains of St. Edgar's chapel; and in the north east angle, opposite, St. Mary's chapel, which remains nearly entire.

Here the appearance is highly picturesque; taking in a view of the choir, St. Mary's chapel, and the two piers of the centre tower, where clusters of slender columns, supporting highly pointed arches of the most excellent workmanship, ornamented with an endless variety of mouldings, form a grand and interesting picture; especially when the light falls in a proper direction to contrast the dark shade between the clustered pillars and mouldings. †

* Beneath the piers of the tower, some fragments of the bells were found, A. D. 1785.

† "Gothic ruins, and perhaps entire gothic buildings, appear to the greatest advantage by moon-light. The softness of the medium through which they are then seen, gives them a peculiar beauty which they do not possess by day."

J. J. ANDERSON.

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
 "Go visit it by the pale moon-light;
 "For the gay beams of lightsome day
 "Gild but to flout the ruins grey.
 "When the broken arches are black in night,
 "And each shafted oriel glimmers white;

When

Eastward of the centre tower stood the choir; little whereof remains, except the outward wall of the south aisle, and a fragment at the north east corner,* which is partly covered with ivy, and its base shews a part of the dado, or stone seat, which formed the basement round the whole interior of the church.

The wall of the south aisle before mentioned, serves as a specimen of the elegant architecture of the choir: the beautiful proportion of the pointed windows is rarely equalled; the capitals of the columns supporting the mouldings of the arches, are adorned with flowers and foliage, in which the oak leaf is most conspicuous.

“ When the cold light’s uncertain shower

“ Streams on the ruin’d central tower;

“ When buttress and buttress, alternately,

“ Seem fram’d of ebon and ivory;

“ And silver edges the imagery.

}
}

W. SCOTT.

* This is called the haunted corner, from an ancient tradition still prevalent, relating to an *abbot's head*, and implying that supernatural sounds, resembling the roaring of a furnace, are frequently heard in a recess, which still remains nearly entire. N. B. In the year 1793, when the ground adjoining these ruins was leveled, a free-stone coffin was discovered, just beneath the recess before mentioned, containing a skeleton, entire, *excepting the skull*. This circumstance has probably some distant connection with the above tradition; for however vague and extravagant traditions may be, they generally originate from facts.

Under an arch, on one of the piers between the windows, the ends of the iron cramps, which formerly supported a pulpit or reading desk, still remain.

This wall was mostly covered with ivy, which formed a beautiful contrast with the grey stone.

The great east window of the choir, and the chapel of the Virgin Mary beyond it, are entirely gone; as also are the cloisters and the chapter house, the library, the great hall, and the abbot's dwelling, with all its offices except the kitchen, and a small fragment of the almonry, nearly adjoining the north side of it, which remains a proof of the great strength of the old cement or mortar: at the base of this fragment is an arch, leading to the remains of a stone staircase in the thickness of the wall; over which the ruin is left projecting many feet, without any support besides the cement; the arch on which it formerly stood being destroyed. In this manner it has remained ever since the dissolution of the abbey, withstanding its constant exposure to the wet and frost.

The kitchen remains nearly entire: its plan is a square, terminating in an octagon; in each angle of the square is a large fire-place, the arches of which support four sides of the octagon, which gradually tapers to the height of about thirty feet, and terminates in a turret of open stone work, the internal structure of which is extremely curious;

the chimneys of the fire-places terminated in four turrets, on the corners of the square basement; on the south side of which is a large door, and some remains of an oven, whose mouth opened into the south east fire-place; on the west side is a large window, and another on the north side; on the east was another door, (now walled up,) against which stands a statue of an abbot, which was dug up in the year 1793, near the north east pier of the centre tower of the abbey church. This kitchen is constructed entirely of stone; those which form the sides of the octagon, are beveled to throw off the rain; in the north buttresses are two small niches for consecrated water.

The abbey close is a large square, of about forty acres, bounded on the north by High street, on the east by Chinkwell street, on the south by a high road, (which commands a fine view of the abbey ruins,) and on the west by St. Magdalene street.

This close was surrounded with a high stone wall, which still remains nearly entire, except on the west side, where its place is supplied with a row of palisades, to lay open a view of the abbey ruins to the street.

On the north side of High street stands St. John's church, a fine gothic structure, comprising a western tower, a nave and side aisles, with a south porch, two transepts, a vestry room, and the

chancel; the great east window of which, is replete with elaborate tracery of elegant design.

The tower is 140 feet high, in three stories, richly ornamented with canopied niches &c. and strengthened with corner buttresses; from the slopes of which spring slender pinnacles, terminating in clustered foliage. The spaces between the buttresses, unoccupied by windows and niches, are divided into compartments filled with tracery. The whole is surmounted with a parapet of open stone-work, and eight lofty pinnacles, four of which terminate in iron cross-bars. The upper story contains six full toned bells, on which the chimes of the tower clock play at the hours of four, eight, and twelve.

There is another small bell, in a turret, at the west end of the chancel: the pinnacle in which it formerly hung, was of a most elegant design, in stone-work, but being much decayed, was taken down A. D. 1805, and its place supplied with the present turret of plastered brick.

In the chancel is an ancient tomb, consisting of a recumbent figure on a basement, the pannels of which are covered with various figures and armorial bearings.

In the church-yard, opposite the great east window, is an ancient gothic tomb, nearly sunk into the earth; and opposite the south transept is a monumental stone, erected to the memory of a lit-

the boy, of the name of Ayres, who lost his life by falling from the abbey walls, where he had climbed for birdsnests.

At a small distance from this church-yard, stands the oldest holy-thorn tree now remaining, which was taken immediately from the ancient thorn on Weary all hill: it is a large tree, and it continues to blossom twice a year, though the winter flowers are sometimes hurt by the frost.

At the top of High street, in the same direction, is another street, called Bovetown, containing several well built houses: it leads into the country, and to the village of Wick, over the Avalonian hills, which abound with pleasant walks, and picturesque views of the town, of the abbey ruins, and of the surrounding country.

Chinkwell street is narrow, and very irregularly built: near it is an interesting building, which was formerly the abbey barn or granary; beyond it, the road leads to the town of Shepton Mallet.

At the end of Chinkwell street, at the base of the highest of the Avalonian hill, called the Tor, rises the mineral spring, or Glastonbury water, which is extremely transparent: it contains a strong impregnation of iron, and a considerable portion of fixed air, which renders it remarkably fresh and exhilarating. The stones and pebbles, or other substances, over which it flows, soon become covered with a sediment, resembling the rust of iron.

At a short distance from the spring-head, are commodious baths; from whence the water proceeds through Chinkwell street, and across the abbey close, to Chaingate, at the entrance of St. Magdalene street, where it supplies another bath, and from thence flows through the valley until it falls into the river Brent.

The ascent to the Tor through the first and second fields, is tolerably easy; immediately after follows the steepest part, from whence the shape of the hill is seen to advantage, resembling a series of ramparts, one above another, occasioned by large masses of earth which have gradually sunk on the sides of the hill. The ascent now becomes tolerably easy to the summit, on which stands the western tower of the chapel of St. Michael, which is the only part of it now remaining.* It serves as a land-mark to the Bristol channel, and is in good preservation, except the east side of it, which being in a ruinous state, was taken down many years ago, and rebuilt in a careless manner, without any regard to continuing the lines of the mouldings, &c. so that the new part is easily distinguished from the old. The staircase turret, which was taken down at the same time, was never rebuilt. The battlement on the top of the tower, was carefully restored in the year 1804; when, on clearing the

* This chapel was connected with the abbey, and according to tradition, communicated with it by a subterraneous passage.

rubbish eastward of the tower, the foundations of the chapel were discovered.

Over the west door are two emblematical representations, in pannels of sculptured stone; and in another pannel, near the battlement, is a representation of a spread eagle. An oak railing surrounds the tower, and seats are placed in the angles of the buttresses.

From the summit of the Tor, the prospect, though not so picturesque as from a less elevation, is very extensive; exhibiting a general view of the Avalonian hills, and the surrounding valley, bounded on the north by the Mendip hills, at the foot of which, the city and cathedral of Wells are conspicuous; on the south by Poledown and other hills; on the west by the Bristol channel, where the mouth of the river Brent is marked by a high hill, called Brent knoll; and on the east by some hills on the borders of Wiltshire, the site of the ancient forest of Selwood, and of the field of king Alfred's victory over the Danes. The spot may be distinguished by *Alfred's Tower*, a high triangular building, erected in commemoration of the event, by Sir R. Hoare, of Stourhead.

The descent from the Tor is usually preferred on the north east side; which, though extremely steep, is much shorter than the ascending path, and leads through some lanes and corn fields, to the brow of a hill, called Bushey Coombe,

where the scenery is extremely picturesque, looking down on a deep dale, thickly shaded with bushes and large trees, on the right, and on the abbey ruins in front; the abbey church appearing to have stood in a direct line with St. Benedict's church, the tower of which forms a conspicuous object beyond the ruins. The path now rapidly descends, and enters the town at Chinkwell Street.

The topographical situation of Glastonbury, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful and improveable in the kingdom; the soil is extremely fertile, consisting of a fine black mould, to a considerable depth, affording a quick and luxuriant growth to the general kinds of trees and vegetables.

The river Brent winds round near the west side of the town, and would, at a small expence, bear boats of sufficient burden to form an advantageous commercial communication to the numerous ports of the Bristol channel.

J. C.

FINIS.

where the scenery is extremely picturesque, leading down on a steep dale, thickly shaded with bushes and large trees, on the right, and on the left, the abbey church appearing to have stood in a direct line with St. Benedict's church, the tower of which forms a conspicuous object beyond the ruins. The path now rapidly descends, and enters the town at Churchwell Street.

The topographical situation of Glastonbury, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful and improvable in the kingdom; the soil is extremely fertile, consisting of a fine black mould, to a considerable depth, affording a quick and luxuriant growth to the general kinds of trees and vegetables.

The river Great Ouse winds round near the west side of the town, and would, at a small expense, bear boats of sufficient burden to form an advantageous commercial communication to the numerous ports of the Bristol channel.

J. C.

Printed by J. C. at the Press of the University of Cambridge.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE
Collegiate Church and Choir
OF
ST. MARY,
IN THE
BOROUGH OF WARWICK;
WITH
A Concise Account
OF THE
Antiquities and Curiosities of the same;
AND OF THE
CHAPEL
Thereto adjoining:

Together with the Tables of the several Benefactions given to
the said Church and Parish.

N. B. The Profits arising from the Sale of the Books are to be disposed of
for the Use of the Charity Children of St Mary's Parish, under the In-
spection of the Vicar and Church-wardens.

Warwick: printed by H. Sharpe, High-Street.

1813.

Collegiate Church and Choir

ST. MARY.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

A Concise Account

Antiquities and Curiosities of the same.

CHAP. I.

As there is no Tabular of the several Antiquities given in the said Account and Town.

N.B. The Parish of St. Mary is situated in the Borough of Warwick, and is one of the most ancient and famous in the Kingdom.

Printed by H. Barker, 1752.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

OF THE

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, &c.

The Tower,

IN which are ten most musical Bells and Chimes, is at the West end of the Church, erected on groin arches, supported by four piers, between which is a free passage for coaches, &c. Its height to the top of the battlements is 130 feet. To the top of the pinnacle is 174 feet. Its diameter at the base 32 feet 6 inches, at the summit 27 feet. The length of the Church (including the Choir) is 186 feet 1 inch. The breadth 66 feet. The cross aisle is 106 feet and a half. The height of the roof 42 feet & a half. The length of the Choir 77 feet 3 inches. The breadth 27 feet 4 inches. Against the North, West, & South Sides of the Tower, are three Dials belonging to the Clock.



The following Inscription is on the North, West, and South Sides.

TEMPLUM B: MARIÆ COLLEGIATUM, PRIMITUS A ROG: DE NOVO BURGO COM: WAR: STEPH: R: INSTAURATUM POSTEA A THO: DE BELLO-CAMPO C: WAR: EX TOTO REEDIFICATUM ANNO MCCCXCIII. CONFLAGRATIONE STUPENDA, NON ARIS, NON FOCIS PARCENTE, DIRUTUM Vº SEP: MDCXCIII. NOVUM HOC, PIETATE PUBLICA INCHOATUM ET PROVECTUM, REGIA ABSOLUTUM EST: SUB LÆTIS ANNÆ AUSPICIIS, ANNO MEMORABILI MDCCIII.

Thus translated.

The Collegiate Church of St. Mary, first repaired by Roger Newburg, Earl of Warwick, in the time of King Stephen; afterwards wholly rebuilt by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the year 1394. Being destroyed 1694, by a dreadful fire, sparing neither temples nor houses, this new Church began and carried on by the public, was finished by Royal piety, under the joyful auspices of Anne, in the memorable year 1704.

A DESCRIPTION of

At the West end of this Church are three entrances, the principal of which is under the Tower ; over which is a stately loft, and an excellent Organ, built by Thomas Swarebrick. Against the said wall, in the Church, are two Boxes to receive alms, that towards the North for the relief of the Poor when sick, the other towards the South for the use of the Charity School. On the left of the entrance of the middle aisle is a capacious Marble Font, the decorations gilt.—On each side of this aisle is a large elegant patent Stove.—Further on are erected elegant and spacious Galleries, two very large Branches of polished brass ; and at the West end, facing the Pulpit, is a Time Piece on one side, and the Queen's Arms on the other. At the extremity of this aisle runs a cross aisle North and South, in the centre of which is the entrance of the Choir, by a pair of Iron Gates, of good workmanship, on each side of which is a Stove to correspond with the before mentioned.

Between the Pulpit and the Entrance of the Choir, is a Vault, belonging to that truly worthy family the WISE's, of the Priory, Warwick, over which are laid two large flat stones, with the following Inscriptions.

In the Vault underneath lieth the body of HENRY WISE, Esq. late of the Priory, who departed this life December the 15th, Anno Domini, 1738, aged 85 years.

Mrs.

PATIENCE WISE, Died December
the seventh, 1751,

In the 78th Year of her Age.

Let me die the Death of the Righteous,
And let my last End be like Her's.

MARY

Wife of WM. GREENWOOD, D. D.

Died April 27th, 1758,

Aged 60 Years.

JOHN WISE,

Died Dec. 15th, 1754,

Aged 45 Years.

On the East wall, North of the Chancel gate, is a Marble Monument, with a Latin Inscription, to the memory of John Gibbons.

Immortalitatem beatam expectans
 Hic jacet JOANNES GIBBONS
 In agro STAFFORDIENSI ex Honesta
 Stirpe Orindus,
 Vir Probus, modestus, vere, et
 Ex Animo Christianus,
 Qui rebus adversis diu probatus, sed
 Non fractus, provecta ætate
 In amœnissimum hoc WERWICUM
 Præsidium secessit;
 Ubi, quod ævi supererat,
 Deo soli dicavit, et salutem
 animæ suæ, quam pie et
 tranquille reddidit
 Anno Ætat 76: Anno Dom: MDCXCIII.
 septem Liberorum, quos ex ELIZABETHA
 Dilectissima Uxore suscepit, Filia
 ROLANDI FRITH de THORNES Generosi,
 Viri integerrimi, et ob suam erga
 Regem & Ecclesiam fidem insignis
 Unicus superstes W. G. M. D.
 Parentie optime de se merito
 Hoc Monumentum L: M: peni curavit.

Thus translated.

In expectation of a blessed Immortality,
 Here lieth JOHN GIBBONS,
 Descended from a genteel Family
 In the County of Stafford;
 A Man of real Probity and Modesty, and,
 From his Heart a Christian;
 Who being long proved, but not broken
 In Adversity, did, in an advanced Age,
 Retire to the most pleasant Town of Warwick,
 Where the Remainder of his Age
 He dictated to GOD alone, and
 The Salvation of his Soul.
 Which he piously and calmly resign'd.
 In the 76th Year of his Age, of our Lord 1693.

The only survivor of seven children which he begat of
 Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, his beloved wife (the daughter of Roland Frith, of Thorns, Gent. a man of great integrity, and remarkable for his fidelity to the King and to the Church.) William Gibbons, Doctor of Physic, took care to have this monument erected to a father who deserved his best regards.

Near to the above monument is the entrance into the Lobby, and against the East and West wall, are five tables of Benefactions to this Church and Parish, and Trophies belonging to Earl Brook's family.

A little farther to the North are two Portraits in brass, on a marble monument, with this Inscription, to Thomas Oken, and Joan his Wife, in the old letter and spelling.

Of your Charyte give Thanks for the Soules of Thomas Oken, and Jone his Wyff—on whose Soules Jesus hath Mercy, Jesus hath Mercy—Amen—Remember the Charyte for the Pore for ever, Anno Dom. MDLXXIII.

Under the Brass, upon a marble table, is inscribed as follows:—

To the Memory of Mr. THOMAS OKEN, an Ornament to his own, and a blessing to Ages succeeding, (This Monument defaced by the late dreadful fire, is re-erected, and dedicated by his Feoffees, the MAYOR and ALDERMEN of this Borough), Whose Industry, being born here of mean Parents, was so blessed in the Trade he exercised of a Mercer, that 57th, H. 8th, he was Master of the Guild of the Holy Trinity, and St. George, now the Hospital of the Right Honourable E. of Leicester, 5th of P. and Mariæ, Bailiff of this Borough, and dying the 15th of Eliz. gave to Pious and Charitable Uses Here, an Estate, then let for less than 20*l.* per Ann. now, by the just Care of his Feoffees, advanced (notwithstanding the loss of several Houses by the Fire) to more than 450*l.* per Ann. also 100*l.* to purchase Lands to enlarge the Commons, 30*l.* to the Poor 10*l.* to 30 Poor Maidens for Marriages, 94 Ounces of wrought Plate, for the Use of the Bailiffs successively. And to the Borough of Stratford and Banbury 40*l.* each, to be lent to honest Tradersmen. Vide Dugdale's War.

This charity, Reader, was so wisely instituted, and the trust

trust so honestly executed, that if to thy faith thou art disposed to join good works thou needs seek no farther for a model, or encouragement or opportunity, for ye have the Poor with you always.

At the North end is a Marble Monument, with this Inscription:—

Juxta Situs est
 FRANCISCUS CHERNOCKE, Gen:
 Antiqua Baronettorum cognominum
 in Com: BEDF. familia oriundus
 Vir probus et liberalis,
 Qui a quibusdam Honoratiss: Baronibus
 et Illustriss: Comitibus per quadraginta
 fere annos Redituum Procurator
 adhibitus, Munus illud Summa fide
 peritia et dignitate utrobique gessit
 Ornavitque
 Obiit quarto Aprilis A. D. 1727,
 Ætatis Suæ Sexagesimo nono
 In cujas, optimi Scil. Patris, memoriam
 Exile hoc monumentum
 Posuit Robertus filius.

Thus translated.

Near this Place lieth
 FRANCIS CHERNOCKE, Gent.
 Descendant from an antient Family,
 Which had the surname of Baronets,
 In the County of Bedford.
 A Man of Probity and Liberality,
 Being employ'd as Steward
 By some very honourable Barons
 and illustrious Earls, for almost 40 Years.
 He adorn'd and executed that Office in
 every Respect
 With the greatest Fidelity, Dignity, and Skill.
 He died on the 4th Day of April, A. D. 1727.
 of his Age 69.
 To whose Memory, as the best of Fathers.
 Robert, his Son, hath put up this small
 Monument.

At the same end is another Marble Monument, with this
Inscription :—

S: D: G:
THOMAS HEWITT
Pecator Miserrimus
Infra Sepultus,
Instabilitatis Humanæ,
Fragilitatis Vitæ
Certæque Mortis sibi Obrepentis Memor,
(Cujus Exuvias in Subjacente Sepulchro,
Cum' Deo Opt. Max. Visum fuerit,
Depositæ esse Volens)
Marmoream hanc Tabellam
Post Obitum hic Erigendam
Vivus parabat:
Qui felicem præstolans Resurrectionem
Per Sola Christi Salvatoris Merita,
Immortalem efflavit Animam
Ultimo Die Januarij
Anno Unici Mediatoris nostri
MDCCXXXVII;
Et Ætatis suæ
LXXIV.
Nescis qua Hora
Hodie itaque Resipisce
Ac æternum Salve.
T. H. Natus erat 19 Die Julij A. D. 1664.
Disce Mori
ut Vivas.

Thus translated.

Glory be to God alone :
THOMAS HEWITT,
A most miserable Sinner,
buried underneath,
Recalling to Mind the Instability and Frailty of
human Life,
And the Certainty of Death creeping upon him,
(Being desirous that his Remains should be deposited
in the subjacent Sepulchre, when it seems good
to God, the greatest and best of Beings)
Did, in his Life, prepare this Marble Table,
To be erected in this Place after his Death,
Who waiting for a happy Resurrection,

Thro'

Thro' the sole Merits of Christ his Saviour,
Breath'd out his immortal Soul
on the last Day of January,
In the Year of our only Mediator 1737,
and of his Age 74.

You know not at what Hour,
Therefore repent To-day,
And be saved for ever.

T. H. was born the 19th Day of July, 1664,
Learn to die,
That you may live.



At the same end is also another Marble Monument, with this
Inscription:—

Hunc prope Locum, in Sepulchro Camerata
Jacet
Gulielmus Johnston, M. D. Coll. Reg. LOND.
MED. Socius Senior.

VIR probus, Justus, Honestus, verus Charitatis
Cultor.

Amator Gratitude, Constantis Memoriae.
Quæ plura cupis, benigna Loquatur Fama.
Obiit 22 Die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1725.
Ætat. Sux 82.

In eodem Sepulchro, conditur ANNA uxor ejus,
quæ Censum Trium Millium, Centumq; plus,
minus, Librarum, Quem Moriens reliquit
Universum (Debitis suis & legatis prius Subductis)
In opportunum Egenorum Subsidiu Testamento
suo, erogatum voluit;

quo Fundos suos omnes elocatos, una cum Bonis,
quæcunq; ei suppetebant, personalibus, primo
quoque Tempore vendendos, et Pecunia inde
accrescenti, Fundos Liberos, in commitatu Sitos
WARWICENSI, emendos mandavit.

Quorum, uti & omnium, quas apud WARWICENSES
habuit, Domorum Reditus annuos Pauperibus
Hujas Burgia, Fidei Commissariis Singulis Annis
distribuendos in perpetuum Legavit.

Obiit Quarto Die Aprilis, Anno Dni. 1733.
Ætat. suæ 84.

A DESCRIPTION of

Thus translated.

Near this Place in a Vault

Lieth

William Johnston, Doctor of Physic, Senior Fellow
of the Royal College of Physicians in London.

A man of Probity, Justice, Honesty, who cultivated
In himself real Principles of Charity.

A Lover of Gratitude:

Do you desire to know more of him,

Let propitious Fame, of never-failing Memory,
Speak the rest.

He died on the 22d Day of Nov. 1725,

Aged 82 Years.

In the same Vault is laid Ann his Wife,
Who by her last Will commanded her whole Estate
of about 3000*l.* and 100*l.* which she left at
her Death,

(Her debts and Legacies being first discharg'd)

To be laid out for the seasonable Relief of
poor People.

By her Will she likewise ordered
That all her Lands which were situated at a Distance,
Together with the personal Estates she then
possess'd,

To be sold, the first Opportunity, and with the
Money thence arising,

Other Freeholds Lands to be bought, situated
in the County of Warwick.

The Revenue of which, as also of all the Houses she
possess'd in Warwick, she bequeathed to Trustees,
to be laid out every Year for the Poor of
this Borough for ever.

She died the 4th Day of April, in the Year of
our Lord 1733, of her Age 84.

On the West wall of the Cross Aisle, is a Marble
Monument, with this Inscription:--

Near this Place are Interr'd

The Bodies of George and Mary Webb,
Late of this Town.

He was a good Christian,

A tender

A tender Husband,
A sincere Friend,
And a kind Benefactor to the Poor.

She a Woman,
Of exemplary Piety and Charity,
Endued with all the Graces that
Adorn the Christian Life.

He died the 9th of July A. D. 1732. Aged 79 Years.

She died 17th of June A. D. 1743. Aged 70 Years.

Against the North Aisle is a Marble Monument, with
this Inscription :

Juxta jacent
Steriles jam & elanguidi
Sacra Quercus
Radix, Surculus, Ramusculi.
viz.

FRANCISCUS HOLYOKE als de
Sacra Quercu Radix

THOMAS FRANCISCI Surculus unicus;
Ambo Superioris Notæ Lexicographi

JUDITHA FRANCISCI ANNA THOMÆ
Uxor

Quorum THOMÆ ANNÆ que Ramusculi
Numero duodecim in Vita haud penitus Obscuri,
Quorum Unus,

Scholæ apud Rugby Com. VARVICI
per XLIII annos Moderator
Hanc Tabulam Annalium loco,
Erexit.

Qui & Ipse contabuit x die Martij

Anno { Dom : MDCCXXX.
Ætat : LXXII.

Thus translated.

Not far from hence lie,
Now indeed steril and languid,
The Root, Shoot, and Branches
of the Holy Oake,

Viz.

FRANCIS HOLYOKE, or the Root of the
Holy Oake,

THOMAS the only Shoot of FRANCIS,

Both

Both of them Lexicographers of Superior
Character.

JUDITH the Wife of FRANCIS, ANNE the
Wife of THOMAS,
The Branches of which THOMAS and ANNE,
twelve in Number,
Were not entirely of no Account in the World,
One of which,
The Master of the School at Rugby,
In the County of WARWICK, during 43 Years,
Erected this Table to supply the Place of Annals;
Who also himself withered away on the 10th
Day of March,
In the Year { of our Lord 1730.
 { of his Age 72.



In the Lobby is a Marble Monument, with a modest
but very elegant Latin Inscription:

Si quæras Viator! quis hic Jacet?
Paucis habe.

Fui Franciscus Parker.
Londini Natus, Eductus Cantabrigiæ
Ubi obtinui, nescio an merui,
Artium Magistri gradum:
Inservij

Dominis, Francisco, Roberto, Fulconi Brooke
Astudijs, ab Epistolis, a Rationibus:
Annos præterpropter quadraginta quinque:
Quam integre quam assidue
Superstites, qui norunt, dicant,
Decessi Londini
In Ædibus, quibus plerusq; degeram,
Brookkianis,
10 Die Novembris,

Anno { Dom. 1693.
 { Ætat. 67.

Cum Dominis meis iuxta ab dormiscentibus
Resurgens Lætus audiam
Euge bone et fidelis Serve.

Thus translated.

If you ask, Traveller, Who lies here? Take the
Account in few Words.

I was Francis Parker,
Born at London, educated at Cambridge,
Where I obtain'd (I know not whether I
deserv'd it).

The Degree of Master of Arts.

I served
The Lords Francis, Robert, Fulk Brook,
In the Character of Tutor, Secretary, and
Steward,

For almost Forty-five Years,
With what Integrity and Assiduity,
Let the Survivors, who know it, declare :

I deceas'd at London,
In the House belonging to the Brooks,
where I generally liv'd,
On the 10th of November,

In the Year } of our Lord 1693.
 } of my Age 67.

When I rise again with my Lords, who are sleeping
near me, may I hear the joyful Eulogy,
WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND
FAITHFUL SERVANT !



On the South side of the Choir Gates is a Marble
Monument, with this Inscription :

In Obitum JOHANNIS NORTON, Generosi,
Hujus municipij nuper Senescalli, et deput : Recordatoris ;
Qui Obijt. Sep. 14, 1635.

Sed non totus Obijt, melior pars Æthere Vivit,
Dum Terra meritis debita Fama Viget,
Frater amans, Conjux fidus Virtutis et Æqui
Cultor erat ; Nequeunt hæc monumenta Mori.

Ad Latus JOHANNIS Jacit Uxor ISRAEL THO :
WOODWARD Filia,

Aliquando de Butl. Marston in Agro Warw. Generosi ;
Quæ ob eximiam pietatem memorabilis,
E vita decessit, Nov. 29, 1615.

Iuxta Sepulta est ANNA NORTON, HENRICI PORTER
Filia,

Nuper de Edgberston in Com. Warw. Generosi ;

Vidua

Vidua THOMÆ NORTON, prædicti JOH; et ISRA: Filij
 Unici,
 (Apud Knole id Eodem Com. humati)
 Haec annis et pietate matura, vitam deposuit,
 Maij. 14: 1698,

Epitaphium, in memoriam JOH: NORTON, Incendio
 dirutu,

A: D: 1694. de novo posuerunt cum infra Scriptis.
 Nepotes JOHN: et EDW. NORTON, A. D. 1709.

Thus translated.

On the Death of JOHN NORTON, Gent.
 Of this Borough, Steward and Deputy Recorder,
 Who Died Sep. 14, 1635.

But he's not wholly dead,—his better part
 In Heaven lives—while Fame, due to his Deeds,
 Still flourishes on Earth;—a Brother kind,
 A Husband faithful, in whose Breast were sown,
 Strong Principles of Virtue, and of Right.

These immaterial Monuments defy
 Death's mortal Sting—and Time's corroding Tooth.

At the Side of JOHN lieth his Wife ISRAEL, Daugh-
 ter of THOMAS WOODWARD, sometime of Butler's-
 Marston, in the County of Warwick, Gentleman—who,
 memorable for her excellent Piety, departed from this
 Life Nov. 29th, 1615.

Near this Place is Burried ANNE NORTON, daugh-
 ter of HENRY PORTER, lately of Edgberston, in the
 County of Warwick, Gentleman, Widow of THOMAS
 NORTON, only Son of the before-mentioned JOHN and
 ISRAEL, (who was buried at Knowle in the same County)

She being mature in Piety and Age laid down this Life
 May 14th, 1698.

The Epitaph on the Memory of JOHN NORTON,
 being destroyed by Fire, 1694, was put up afresh, with
 the underwritten Lines, by his Grand-Children, JOHN
 and EDWARD NORTON, A. D. 1709.

Farther

Farther on is a Marble Monument with the Effigies in Brass of Thomas Beauchamp and his Wife, with this Inscription :

D. O. M. et Æterne Memoriae
Sacrum.

Qui Templum hoc frustra in Mausolœum, ipsasque
Aras in Refugium habuit,

E Somno, quo Trecentos amplius annos jacuit Sepultus
Quemque not nisi Communi Rerum Rogo perterbatum in
putarat, experrectus,

Assurgit ecce, et adstat

vir ille inclytus pietate et bellica Virtute æque insignis,
Regum nunc Amor, nunc Invidia, Regno semper
dilectus;

Fortunæ aliquandiu lusus, tandem Victor, blandienti Par,
Novercante Major;

Heroum nominis semper Galliæ terribilis tantum non
ultimus

THOMAS de BELLOCAMPO Comes VARVICI,
Insularum GUERNSEY, SERKE, et AURENEY Præfectus,
Ordinis Periscelidis Eques,

EDVARDO III. Principi Fælici. invicto, ob res egregias
AGLIA et GALLIA gestas in paucis charus:

RICHARDO II. Minorenui per Conventum Regni
Ordinum Curator Admotus:

Eodem Rege Sui aut Suorum potius juris facto majestatis
damnatus, in MANNIAM deportatus,

Ab HENRICO IV. ad Ceusus et Honores postliminio,
revocatus:

Qui, cum Satis Patriæ, sibi, et Gloriæ, suæ vixisset,
Una cum MARGARETTA Uxore sua hic loci contumulatus,

ANNO DOM. MCCCCI,

Ne in Cineribus Ædis hujus Collegiatæ, quam ipse
extruxerat, periret et Monumentum,
sepulchrale fundatoris, Imagines hasce sacrilegis ereptas
Flammis, erigi curavit Unus

e FIDEICOMMISSARIJS ad URBEM et ÆDEM hanc SACRAM
redificandas Senatus Decreto constitutis,

et Memoriae tanti Nominis Ære et Marmore pereunioris
Hoc quali quali Elogio Parentat,

ANNO DOM. MDCCVI.

Thus translated.

Sacred

To the best and greatest God, and to Eternal
Memory.

Having had this Temple in vain for his Mausoleum, and its Altars for his Refuge, but awaken'd from that Sleep in which he had lain buried more than Three Hundred Years, and which he thought would not be disturbed, but by the general Conflagration: Lo! there now ariseth and standeth before you,

That famous Man equally renowned for his Piety and Valour: One while the Love, another while the Envy of Kings; always beloved by the Kingdom. Sometimes the Sport of Fortune, at length her Conqueror: Equal to her Smiles: Greater than her Frowns: Almost the last of a Name always terrible to France:

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Governor of the Isles of Guernsey, Serke, and Aureney; Knight of the Order of the Garter; Of some Esteem with the fortunate invincible Prince Edward III^d. on Account of his famous Exploits performed in England and France; promoted by a Convention of the Orders of the Realm to be Governor to Richard the II^d. during his Minority. Condemned for High Treason, when the same King was made Master of himself, or rather of his Subjects. Banished to the Isle of Man; recalled from Banishment by Henry the IVth. to his Estate and Honours; who, when he had lived long enough for his Country, himself, and his Reputation, was, together with his Wife Margaret, buried in this Place.

In the Year of our Lord, 1401.

That the Sepulchral Monument of the Founder might not perish in the Ashes of this Collegiate Church, which he himself had built, These Images, snatched from the sacrilegious Flames, were erected by the Care of one of the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the rebuilding the Town and this sacred Church, and who offers this Eulogium, such as it is, as a kind of Funeral Obsequy to the Memory of so great a Name, a Name more durable than Brass or Marble.

Anno Dom. 1706.

Next

Next to which is that august Frontispiece in the Gothic taste, designed, built, carved, and finished in Warwick sand-stone, in the year 1704, by a poor mason of Warwick, the Entrance to the Lady's Chapel.

At the South end of the Cross aisle is a Marble Monument, with this Inscription:—

In a Vault near this Place lieth the Body of HENRY BEAUROY, Esq. of EDMONDSCOT, in the County of WARWICK;—descended of an ancient and noble Family of NORMANDY, who came into ENGLAND at the Conquest. He Married MARY the Daughter of Sir WALTER WALKER, Bart. who left three Sons, HEN. HERCULES, and WALTER, who lie buried with him in this Vault, and four Daughters, MARY, LUCY, MARTHA, and ELIZABETH.

He had in this Place a large Tomb erected by his Widow for him, that was destroyed by the Fire of WARWICK; for which Reason MARTHA his last surviving Daughter at her Decease did at her own Charge, and Desire, cause this Monument and Inscription to be erected, as a small Remembrance of her much honoured Father: She Married Sir SAM. GARTH, Knight, Dr. of Physic, and left one only Daughter and Heiress, BEAUROY, who Married WM. BOYLE, Esq. Son to the Hon. HENRY BOYLE, and the Right Hon. Lady MARY his Wife—Son and Daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of ORRERY and INCHIQUEIN of the Kingdom of IRELAND.

(Without Date)

Against the wall of the South aisle is a Marble Monument, with this Inscription:—

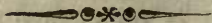
QUI HIC DORMIT
WILHELMUS VINER,

Fuit olim Illustrissimo Domino, Fulconi, Domino Brook, per annos fere quadraginta oeconomus, quemque munere suo, summa fide solertiaque, defunctum, eo in pretio habuit honoratissimus Baro, ut hinc petens beatas sedes eum illis accensuerit quibus curam Testamenti sui delegavit. Vir plane antiquis moribus, et cui parem, effusa præsertim dextra, vix inveneris:

Scholas duas admodum horidas, et ruinæ propiores, alteram, Norlechæ, in agro Glocestriensi, in hac urbe alteram, Sumtu non exiguo redintegavit et oppido elegantes reddidit. Quin et hanc Warwicensem perenni Sex librarum reditu (ut et hospitium quod est Lemintoniæ sesquibrali) auxit, Magna hæc in censu non magno: quippe centum annuas non superante, et quatuor filioli futuro patrimonio, coelitibus mature sibi præmature suis, Septuagenarius, accessit Aprilis xxviii, Anno Domini 1639.

Thus translated.

He who sleeps here was WILLIAM VINER, Steward to the most Illustrious Lord, Fulke Lord Brook, during the Space of almost forty Years: And who having discharged his Office with the greatest Fidelity and Skill, was held in such Esteem by the very Honourable Baron, that when he endeavoured to secure a happy Seat in Heaven on his Removal hence he added him to those to whom he committed the Care of his last Testament.—A Man entirely of ancient Manners, and to whom you will scarcely find an equal, particularly in point of Liberality. Two Schools in a very wretched Condition, and almost ruined, the one at Norlech, in the County of Gloucester, the other in this Town, he with no small Expende repaired, and rendered very elegant. Besides the Revenue of this School in Warwick, he improved with the perpetual Addition of six Pounds per Annum: As also the Revenue of the Hospital of Lemington with thirty Shillings per Annum.—These considerable Things he did with no considerable Estate, it not exceeding one Hundred Pounds yearly, including a Patrimony to be left to four Children.—He was added to the number of the Heavenly Inhabitants, maturely for himself, but prematurely for his Friends, in the 70th Year, on the 28th of April, Anno Dom. 1639.



THE CHOIR.



THIS structure, and the adjoining Chapel, equally demonstrate, how closely, in the pursuit of Nature's best directions, our ancestors designed and built;—a noble, awful

awful, and elegantly pleasing taste, harmoniously blended, is there expressed in stone; and sympathetically affects each sensible surveyor with adequate ideas to the Place; where no redundant sameness or diversity satiates, or even palls the most enlivened Fancy: nor is there one beauty wanting, either to feed or nourish the most exalted judgment.

Entering the Choir by three stone steps, on either side there are two ranges of Stalls, &c. in four directions; on the most wonderful and delightful stone ceiling, are carved and enriched the tounder's arms, also the arms of his two wives quartered with his, embosomed by seraphims. — There are four floors, each ascending one step above another to the Altar, which, though modern, and not quite appropriate to the antiquity of the building, is esteemed an excellent piece of joinery. The East window is replete with painting upon glass, of sacred history, &c.

On the South Side, fixed to a slab of marble, is a brass plate, with an epitaph, upon the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Chowne, who died the last day of August, 1597.

Here lies Elizabeth, twice happy Wife;
Of two good virtuous Men, blest from above;
With both and without both, a godly Life
Till seventie-five she liv'd in perfect Love.
Resting a Widdow eyght and twentie Yeares
Joyeng to see his dearest Issue wed
Before hir God in Glory she appeares
Hir Corps feed Woormes, hir Sowle by Christ is fed.

Anno Ætas suæ 75.

Upon a flat Stone this Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Stephen Bolton, Esq; Lord of the Manor of Warwick, who departed this Life, the 17th Day of January, in the Year of our Lord, 1672.

Nearer the Altar is a high-polished Marble Monument,
with this Inscription:—

Beatam placide expectans Resurrectionem,
Sub isto Tumulo requiescit THOMAS PUCKERING,
Miles

Miles et Baronettus, Filius Johannis Puckering, Domini Custodis magni Sigilli Angliæ, Natus minimus: Hæres tamen duobus prioribus in Infantia a Morte absorptis, qui tametsi a pueritia, in Aula regia per Septennium innutritus, in eoq; Honoris atq; Favoris Gradu, ut solus Henrico Principi, Jacobi Regis Filio primogenito, Studiorum Particeps admissus esset: pervagatus postea majorem Cultioremque Christiani orbis per quatuor fere Annos Partem, reversus tamen in Patriam, Vitam Aulicam post Mortem incomparabilis illius Principis Heri sui elementissimi atq; amantissimi (quem Deus omnipotens pro summa in ipsum Misericordia et justa in Populam ingratum Indignatione sibi in Cœlum assumpserat) reamplecti noluit, quin Pertæsus utriusque Vitæ tam aulicæ quam urbanæ illecebris, rusticam [Utpote] Deo inserviando sibi que vacando maxime idoneam deinceps degere eleget: in qua constanter perseverans, singulis Muneribus functus quæ sieve regio Favore, sivi populari Benevolentia, in equestri Dignitatis Viros Bene meritos ruri agentes conferri solent, Cursum feliciter peregit, Annum agens Ætatis suæ quadragesimum quintum.

Uxorem Habuit unam Elizabetham, nempe Filiam unicam Johannis Morley Equitis antati ex Provincia Sussexiana: Filias ex ea suscepti tres, quarum maxima Natus Francisca infans occubuit, secunda Cecelia merito Patri ter charissima, senex [quod vix credi poterit] singulari Pietate, ætate juvenis, decimo tertio anno ætatis suæ mundo valedixit, tertia ultima Jana 7m. agens Annum Jam Superstes sola mox est moritura.

Thus translated :

In the calm Expectation of a happy Resurrection,

Under this Tomb resteth THOMAS PUCKERING, Knight and Baronet, Youngest Son of JOHN PUCKERING, Lord Keeper of the Great SEAL of England, yet Heir to his two elder Brothers, snatched away in their Infancy by Death, who notwithstanding his Education in the Royal Palace, for the Space of Seven Years, and his having attained so high a Degree of Honour as to be the only Person admitted fellow Student to Prince Henry, eldest Son to King James, and notwithstanding his having travelled through the greater and more polite parts of the Christian World for almost four Years, yet upon his Return to his Country, would not again re-embrace the Life of a Courtier, after the Death of that incomparable Prince

Prince his most gracious and affectionate Master (whom God ALM GHTY, through his great Mercy to him, and just Indignation to an ungrateful People, had taken to himself to Heaven) but being weary of the alluring Charms which attend a Court and a City Life, he afterwards chose to live in the Country, as a method of Life most proper for the serving of God, and giving him an Opportunity to be at Leisure for himself; in which constantly persevering, after having discharged those particular Offices, which either by Royal Favour, or the Good-will of the People, are usually conferred on deserving Persons, who enjoy the Honour of Knighthood, and spend their time in the Country; he happily finished this Course in the Forty-fifth Year of his Age.

He had one Wife, Elizabeth the only Daughter of John Morley, Knight, of the County of Sussex, by whom he had three Daughters; the eldest of which, Francis, died an Infant. The Second, Cecilia, being deservedly very dear to her Father, and which is scarce credible, old in singular Piety, though young in Years, bid farewell to the World, in the 13th Year of her Age. The third and last Daughter, Jane, Aged seven Years, now survives, who also herself soon must die.



Upon three plates of brass, fixed to a flat stone, are these Inscriptions:

Sacred to the Memory of Cisseley Puckering, second Daughter of Thomas Puckering, Knight and Baronet, who being betrothed to Christ. Died 9th of April, in the Year of our Lord, 1636, of her Age 13.

Anagram.

Mistress Cisseley Puckering

I sleep secure; Christ's my King,
Death's Terrors naught afright me nor his Sting;
I sleep secure for Christ's my Sovereign King.

Epitaph.

Birth, Breeding, Beauty, Grace and Carriage sweet,
In the deare Saint did altogether meet;
The Sunne nere saw a comlier Face than thine,
Nor Heaven receiv'd a Spirit more divine.

thrice

Thrice happy Parents such a Child to breed,
 Begot agayne by God's Immortal Seed.
 Cease sorrowing then, sith Saints and Angels sing,
 To see her match'd to an Eternal King.

On the North side, upon a flat stone, this Inscription :

Here lieth the Body of William Colemore, Esq. who departed this Life, the 9th of Febuary, Anno Dimini, 1674.

Beatisunt qui moriuntur in Domino.

Near the same, on a flat stone, is the following Inscription :—

Here lieth the Body of Robert Chernock, Gen. third Son of Sir Robert Chernock, of Holut, in the County of Bedford, Knight, who departed this Life the 27th of January, Anno 1686.

Here lieth the Body of Margaret Brook, Wife to Robert Chernock, Gen. and sole Daughter of Charles Worthington, of Worthington, in Lancashire, Gen. who died Aug. the 1st. Anno 1705.

In the midst of the Choir, lieth, beneath a massy Tomb of Composition of Plaster, with a Marble Cornice, (now without Inscription,)

Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Lady Katherine Mortimer his Wife. He died 13th November, in the Forty-third Year of King EDWARD the Third, Anno Dom. 1370. She died the 4th Day of August, the same Year.

On the two sides, also on the ends of the Tomb, are 36 images of weepers, standing upon as many Coats of Arms.

The same Earl founded the Choir, and dying also in the aforesaid year, his son, Thomas, Earl of Warwick, finished that building, as it now stands, in the 15th year of Richard the Second, Anno Dom. 1392. He also, from the death of his Father, rebuilt the Church, as it stood before the fire of Warwick, and finished it in the

17th of

17th of Richard the Second, Anno Dom. 1394. Likewise in the same year finished Guy's Tower (as it is vulgarly called) belonging to the Castle.

Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Son of the next above Thomas, was Founder, by Will, of the noble Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which was begun the 21st of Henry the Sixth, Anno Dom. 1443, and finished the 3d of Edward the Fourth, 1464, the cost of which, including the magnificent Tomb, &c. amounted to the sum of 2481*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* [as per Dugdale] when wheat was 3*s.* 4*d.* per quarter, the proportionate value of money, when Corn is at the modern medium of 5*s.* per bushel, which is twelve times the sum, amounts to 29,774*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

Underneath the whole floor of the Choir, is a vault, commonly called the Bone-House, chiefly used as a burial place for the Mayors, and body corporate of this Borough.

North of the Choir are three distinct Rooms or Buildings, very substantial :—The first from the Body of the Church, is the Lobby (now the Fire-Engine Room), in which is a Marble Monument, as before mentioned.

The furthestmost Room is a spacious Library, or Vestry Room, under which was the Friars' Kitchen, now a Mausoleum for the Noble Family, of the Earl of Warwick.

The middle is an Octagon-Room, called the Chapter-House, which was converted to another use by the Right Hon. Fulke Lord Brook, who in his life time erected a very Stately Monument for himself and Family, of black and white marble. The epitaph, or inscription round his Tomb, thus:—

Fulke Grevil, Servant to Queen Elizabeth, Councillor to King James, and Friend to Sir Philip Sydney.

On a neat stone monument is the following
Inscription :—

If a faithful Discharge of Duty, and the most honest, diligent, and attached conduct for a long course of years, ever claims the expression of Gratitude, it is due to the Memory of JOHN BAYLEY, who departed this Life on the 15th Day of
September,

September, 1792, Aged 65 Years, and lies interred near this Place.

As a Memorial of his Regard for an excellent Servant, and a worthy Man, whose Loss he much laments, this Stone was erected by

GEORGE EARL of WARWICK,

Anno 1793.

THE
LADY'S CHAPEL.

ENTERING into which you descend by a flight of twelve stone steps ; on each side are stalls, &c. as in the Choir of the Church. The floors, being three in number, of black and white marble, are at unequal distances, ascending by one step each, towards the Altar, which is a fine bas relievo of the Salutation, under a Gothic canopy, the whole exceedingly well executed. Raised against the wall, on each side the Altar, is a Shrine of very delicate workmanship, particularly as their matter is only the common sand stone of the town, thus uncommonly modified ; in which shrines (according to Dugdale) were formerly repositied two images of pure gold, 20lb. weight each. There are several more Shrines, and other Cabinet Curiosities, interspersed in this building. In the Verge, and in the two Muntles, or divisions of the East window, are forty-six images of angels and saints, very curiously wrought, in Warwick sand stone ; also in the same and middle South window are sacred, historical, and family portraits in glass. Behind the Altar is the Library, built by the famous John Rous. To the North stands the Confessional and Gallery, of exquisite design ; beyond which, rising by five steps, very much worn, is the Confession Seat, very obscure, yet very curious ; where, through
the

the partition wall, is an oblique square hole to the Choir, through which confession was made.

In the middle of the Chapel lieth upon a tomb of marble, in full statue, the effigy of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in armour, all made of fine latten brass, doubly gilt. At his head there is a swan; at his right foot a bear, muzzled; at his left foot a griffin. Over the said monument is a hearse of brass, gilt, made designedly to support a covering over the curious repository of the remains of this once great Earl. Round about his tomb stand fourteen images of brass, all gilt; under the feet of each of them is a coat of arms. These images are resembling fourteen lords and ladies, called weepers.

At the head of the tomb,

Henry Beauchamp, Duke of Warwick, and Lady Cecil his Wife, Daughter to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury.

On the South side,

The first, Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury; the second Edward Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; the third, Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; the fourth, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; the fifth, Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick.

At the foot of the tomb,

George Nevil, Lord Lutimer, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

On the North side,

The first, Alice, daughter and heiress to Thomas Montague, Earl of Salisbury, wife to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury; the second, Eleanor, daughter to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and wife to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; the third, Anne, daughter to Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmorland, wife to Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; the fourth, Margaret, eldest daughter to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, wife to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; the fifth, Anne, daughter to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, wife to Richard, Earl of Salisbury. Beside these there stand round about his tomb, eighteen lesser images, made of brass and gilt, resembling angels, with this label:—GLORY AND PRAISE TO GOD. Mercy to the Dead.

The inscription about his tomb, engraved in brass, in the uncouth diction and spelling, is as follows:—

Preieth devoutly for the Sowel whom God assoile of one of the moost worshipful Knightes, in his Dayes of Monhode and Conning, Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warrewik, Lord Dispenser of Bergevenny, of mony other grete Lordships; whose Body resteth here under this Tumble, in a ful seire voute of Stone set on the bare rooch, the which visited with longe sickness in the Castel of Roan therinne deceased ful cristenly the last day of April the yer of our Lord God MCCCCXXXIX. He being at that time lieutenant genal and goverin of the Roialmes of Fraunce, and of the Duchie of Normandie by sufficient Authoritie of oure Sovaigne Lord the King Harry the sixth, the which body with grete deliberacon and ful worshipful Conduit by see and by lond was brought to Warrewik the iiii day of October the yer abovesaide and was leide with ful solemne exequies in a feir Chest made of Stone in this Church, afore the west dore of this Chapel according to his last Wille and Testament therein to reste, til this Chapel by him devised in his lief were made. Al the whiche Chapel founded on the rooch and alle the Membres thereof, his Executors dede fully make and apparaille, by the autorite of his said wille and Testament, and thereafter by the same autorite then dide translate ful worshipfully the seide body into the vout abovesaide; honired be God therefore.

On the North side of the Chapel lie the much-admired marble statues of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Lady Lettice, his wife, Countess of Leicester, upon a magnificent tomb of marble, inclosed with iron rails, with this inscription:—

DEO VIVENTIUM S.

Spe certa resurgendi in Christo, hic situs est illustrissimus Robertus Dudleyus, Johannis, Ducis, Northumbriæ Comitis Warwici, Vicecomitis Insulæ, &c. filius quintus; Comes Lecestriæ; Baro Denbighie, ordinis tum S. Georgii, tum S. Michaelis, Eques auratus; Reginæ Elizabethæ [apud quem Singularem gratia florebat] Hippocomus, Regæ Aulæ subinde Seneschallus; ab intimis Consilijs: Forestarum, Parcorum, Chacearum, &c. citra Trentham summus Justiciarius: Exercitus Anglici a dicta Regi. Eliz: missi in Belgio, ad Anno MDLXXXV, ad Annum MDLXXXVII. Locum tenens et Capitaneus generalis: Provinciarum Confederatarum, ibidem Gubinator generalis et præfectus;

Regniq[ue] Angliæ locum tenens contra Philipum II. Hispanum, numerosa, Classe et Exercitu Angliam MDLXXXVIII.

Invadentem.

Animam Deo servatori reddidit Anno salutis MDLXXXVIII. Die quarto Septembris. Optimo et charissimo marito, mœstissima uxor Leticia Francisci Knoiles ordinis S Georgii equitis aurati et Regiæ Thesaurarij filia, amoris et conjugalis fidei ergo, posuit.

Thus Translated :

Sacred to the God of the Living.

In certain hope of a Resurrection in Christ, here lieth the most illustrious Robert Dudley, fifth Son of John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, Viscount Lisle, &c. He was Earl of Leicester, Baron of Denbigh, Knight both of the order of the Garter and St. Michael, Master of the Horse to Queen Elizabeth, (who distinguished him by particular Favour) soon after Steward of the Queen's Household, Privy Counsellor, Justice in Eyre of the Forests, Parks, Chaces, &c. on this Side Trent, from the Year 1585 to the Year 1587, Lieutenant and Captain General of the English Army sent by the said Queen Elizabeth to the Netherlands; Governor General and Commander of the Provinces united in that Place; Lieutenant Governor of England against Philip the Second of Spain, in the Year 1588, when he was preparing to invade England with a numerous Fleet and Army.—He gave up his Soul to God his Saviour, on the 4th Day of September, in the Year of Salvation 1588.

His most sorrowful Wife, Lætitia, Daughter of Francis Knoiles, Knight of the Order of the Garter, and Treasurer to the Queen, through a Sense of conjugal Love and Fidelity, hath put up this Monument to the best and dearest of Husbands.



Near the above monument is wrote upon a gilt table, fixed against the wall, the subsequent verses upon the death of the excellent and pious Lady, Lettice, Countess of Leicester, who died upon Christmas day in the morning, 1634.

Look in this vault and search it well,
Much Treasure in it lately fell;
Wee all are robb'd, and all do say
Our Wealth was carried thus away;

And

And that the Thieft might ne'er be found,
 'Tis buried closely under Ground:
 Yet if you gently stirr the Mould,
 There all our Loss you may behold;
 There may you see that Face, that Hand
 Which once was fairest in the Land.

She that in her younger Years
 Match'd with two great English Peers,
 Shee that did supply the Warrs
 With Thunder, and the Court with Starrs;
 She that in her Youth had been
 Darling to the maiden Queen,
 'Till she was content to quit
 Her Favour for her favourite,
 Whose gold Thread when she saw spun,
 And the Death of her brave Son,
 Thought it safest to retire
 From all Care and vain Desire
 To a Private Country Cell,
 Where she spent her days so well,
 That to her the better Sort
 Came as to an holy Court;
 And the Poor that lived near
 Death nor Famine could not fear:
 Whilst she liv'd, she lived thus,
 'Till that God displeas'd with Us,
 Suffer'd her at last to fall,
 Not from Him, but from us All:
 And because she took Delight
 Christ's poor Members to invite,
 He fully now requites her Love,
 And sent his Angels from above,
 That did to Heaven her soul convey
 To solemnize his own Birth-day.

GERVAS CLIFTON?

The next monument is of a very curious marble, of Ambrose Duddeley's, Earl of Warwick, lying in full stature in armour, with this inscription in English:

Heare under this Tombe lieth the Corps of the Lord Ambrose Duddeley, who, after the deceases of his elder Brethren without Issue, was Sonne and Heir to John Duke of Northumberlande;

berlande; to whom Quene Elizabeth in the First Yeare of her Reigne gave the Mannour of Kibworth Beauchamp, in the County of Leicester, to be held by the Service of beinge Pantler to the Kings and Quenes of this Reamble, at their Coronations, which Office and Mannour his said Father, and other his Ancesters, Erles of Warwick, helde;—In the second Yeare of her Reigne, the said Quene^s gave him the Office of Mays^ter of the Ordinaunce:—In the fowrth Yeare of her sayd Reigne, She crented Him Baron Lisle and Erle of Warwick;—In the same Yeare she made Him her Lieutenant Generall in Normandy, and during the Tyme of his Service there, He was chosen Knight of the noble Order of the Garter;—In the Twelvth Yeare of her Reigne the said Erle and Edward Lord Clinton, Lord Admerall of England, where made Live-tenantes Generall jointly, and severally, of her Majesty's Army in the North Parts.—In the Thirteenth Yeare of her Reigne the said Quene bestowed on him the Office of Chief Butler of England;—and in the XVth Yeare of her Reigne he was sworn of her privy Council:—who departinge this Lief without Issue, the 21st Day of February, 1589. at Bedford House near the City of London, from whence, as Himself desired, his Corps was convey'd and interr'd in this Place:—near his Brother Robert Erle of Leicester and others his noble Ancestors, which was accomplish'd by his last and well-beloved Wief the Lady Anne Countess of Warwick, who in further testimony of her faithful Love, towards Him, bestow'd this Monument as a Remembrance of him.

On the North side of the tomb, under their peculiar coats of arms, finely wrought in marble, are the following inscriptions:—

1st. John Duddeley, Esq. second Sonne to John Lord Duddeley and Knight of the Garter, married Elizabeth, Dowghter and Heir to John Bramshot, Esq. and had Issue Edmund Duddeley.

2d. Edmund Duddeley, Esq. one of the privy Council to King Henry the 7th, married Elizabeth. Sister and Sole Heir of John Grey Viscount Lisle; descend'd as Heir of the eldest Dowghter and Coheir of Richard Beauchamp Erle of Warwick, and Elizabeth his Wife, Dowghter and Heir of the Lord Berkeley, and Heir of the Lord Lisle and Ties, and had Issue John Duke of Northumberland.

3d. John Duke of Northumberland, Erle of Warwick, Viscount

count Lisle, and Knight of the Garter, married Jane, Dowghter and Heir of Sir Edward Guildeford, Knight, and Eleanor his Wife, Sister and Coheir to Thomas Lord Lawarre, and had Issue the said Lord Ambrose.

On the South side of the tomb, under their peculiar coats of arms, finely wrought in marble, are the following inscriptions:—

1st. The said Lord Ambrose Duddeley, married to his first Wife, Ann Dowghter and Coheir of William Whorwood, Esq. Attorney General to King Henry the Eyghte.

2d, The said Lord Ambrose married to his second Wife Elizabeth, Dowghter of Sir Gibert Taylboys, Knight, Sister and sole Heir of George Lord Taylboys.

3d. The said Ambrose, after he was Erle of Warwick, married to his third Wife the Lady Anneldest Dowghter of Francis Russel, Earl of Bedford, Knight of the Garter.

The next monument is the Sons of Robert Duddeley, Earl of Leicester, on the South side, near the East end of the Chapel, with this inscription :

Here resteth the Body of the Noble Impe Robert of Dudley, Baron of Denbigh, Sonne of Robert Erle of Leicester; Nephew and Heir unto Ambrose Erle of Warwicke Brethren both Sons of the mightie Prince John late Duke of Northumberland; that was Cousin and Heir to Sir John Gray, Viscount Lisle, Cousin and Heir to Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, Nephew and Heir to the Lady Margaret Countess of Shrewsbury, the eldest Daughter and Coheire of the noble Earl of Warwick, Sir Richard Beauchamp, here interred.—A Child of greate Parentage but of farr greater hope and towardness, taken from this transitory unto the everlasting Life in his tender Age, at Wanstead in Essex. on Sundaye the 19th of July, in the yeare of our Lord God 1584—beinge the 26, yeare of the happy Reigne of the most virtuous and godly Princeis Queene Elizabeth, and in this Place layed up among his noble Ancestors in assured hope of the generall Resurrection.

Against the North wall is a marble table, with this inscription:—

To the Memory of the Lady Katharine, late Wife of Sir Richard Levenson of Trentham in the County of Stafford, Knight of the Bath, one of the Daughters and Co heirs of Sir Robert Duddeley, Knight, Son to Robert late Earl of Leicester, by Alicia his Wife, Daughter to Sir Thomas Leigh of Stoneley, Knight and Baronet, created Duchess Duddeley by King Charles the First, in regard that her said Husband leaving this Realm, had the Title of a Duke conferr'd upon him by Ferdinand the 11th Emperor of Germany, which Honourable Lady taking notice these Tombs of her noble Ancestors being much blemished by consuming Time, but more by the rude Hands of Impious People, were in danger of utter Ruin, by the Decay of this Chapel, if not timely prevented, did in her life time give fifty Pounds for its speedy Remedy. And by her last Will and Testament, bearing Date 18th of December, 1673, bequeath forty Pounds per Annum, issuing out of her Manor of Foxley, in the County of Northampton, for the perpetual Support and Preservation of these Monuments, in their proper State, the Surplusage to be for the poor Brethren of her Grandfather's Hospital in this Borough: Appointing William Dugdale of Blythe-Hall, in this County, Esq. (who represented to her the Necessity of this good Work) and his Heirs, together with the Mayor of Warwick for the Time being, to be her Trustees therein.



TABLES OF BENEFCTIONS

TABLE I.

A Table, or an account of Pious and Charitable Benefactors and Gifts, to this Church and Parish, put up 1711.

A House in the Church-street, heretofore given for the Repairs of this Church, in Consideration of Re-building, &c. after the late dreadful Fire; demis'd by Trustees, to Moses Robinson, at 5l. per Annum, for sixty Years, then to be let at an improved Rent.

A House in the West-street, in the Possession of Richard Meads, given to the same Use, the Rent 5l. per Annum.

1670. The Lady Levison gave 40l. per Annum for repairing and beautifying the Lady's Chapel, charged on the Manor of Foxley, in the County of Northampton, if any Overplus, to to the Brethren of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital in this Borough.

1707. The Right Hon. Fulke Lord Brooke, gave the Stalls and Altar-piece in the Chancel.

1709. The Right Hon. Sarah Lady Brooke, gave two Silver Flaggons and Chalice, to this Church.

The Right Worshipful Sir Thoms Delves, gave the Branches.

1553. Mr. John Toolie, alias Toles, Citizen and Alderman of London, gave three Houses and some Lands, in the Bridge-End, to the Use of the Poor of this Borough.

1570. Mr. Thomas Oken, amongst many other Charities to be seen inscrib'd on his Monument, gave 100l. towards enlarging the Commons of this Parish, with which St. Michael's Piece was bought.

1570. Mr. Richard Griffin, of this Borough, gave all his Houses and Lands in Myton, and the Bridge-End, to the Use of the Poor Inhabitants of this Borough, the Rent to be laid out in Cloth, and 10s. yearly for a Sermon in this Church, the Rents now about 17l. per Annum.

1593. Nicholas Iffeler, born in the Province of Westphalia in Germany, Glazier, and a principal Burgess of this Borough, gave a House in the Jury-street, and 10s. per Annum, issuing out of Meaking's Close, and founded an Hospital on the back Hills, for four old Maidens, if none such, four old Women.

1624. Mr. John Smith, of Sherburne, Clerk, gave the Rent of Eaves Meadow, in the Manor of Knoll, 5l. 6s. 8d. per Annum, to be distributed weekly to the Poor of St. Mary's and St. Nicholas Parishes; also a Messuage and Copyhold Lands in Knoll, the Rents to provide ten Gowns for the Poor of St. Mary's yearly, whereof the Herdsman to be one; and also a House in the Smith-street, half the Rent whereof, at Christmas, is to be for ever paid to the Minister and Church-Wardens of this Parish, to be laid out in Shoes for the Poor.

1655. Sir Thomas Puckering, Bart. founded two Alms-Houses, for poor Tradesmen to live and take Apprentices in, one in Wall-dike-lane, the other in Cow-lane. He also gave four Houses beyond St. Michael's Hospital, in Salisford, for eight poor Women to live in.

Without the West-Gate is an Alms-House, for eight poor Women, who have 1l. 14s. 4d. payable amongst them Quarterly, out of Sir Thomas Puckering's Estate.

1645. Mr. Richard Edgworth, of Overston, in the County of Northampton, gave 4l. per Annum to the poor of Warwick, and 13s 4d. yearly for two Sermons, on the 25th of March, and the 29th of September, issuing out of his Lands.

1666. The Corporation pay yearly to the Church-Wardens 3l. 7s. 2d. with which Linen is bought, and given by the Vicar and them, to the Poor, against Easter: being the Interest of 55l. given for that Use by Mrs. Turvile.

E

A Countess

A Countess of Devonshire, gave 50s. per Annum, to be distributed on Ash Wednesday to the Poor, by the Mayor and Aldermen, payable by the Corporation.

JOSEPH BATTESON,
AND
WILLIAM HORNE, } Church-Wardens, 1711.

TABLE II.

A Table, or an Account of Pious and Charitable Benefactors & Gifts, to this Church and Parish, put up 1712.

MR. Richard Vernor, Citizen and Barber Chirurgeon of London, gave 30s. per Annum, to issue out of his Lands in Wellesbourne, 10s. of which is to be given to the Poor, 10s. for a Sermon, 6s. 8d. for a Collation, 3s. 4d. for the Ringers, on the 5th of November yearly.

1660. Mr. Thomas Aylworth, of Wellesbourne, gave 200l. to purchase Lands, Annuity, or Rent-Charge, for one Dozen of Bread, weekly, to the Poor of Castle-street Ward, and three Gowns, two for Men and one for a Woman yearly.

Mr. John and Mrs. Joan Stanton, gave 50l. the interest of it to be disposed of in Gowns, to the Poor of West-street Ward.

Mr. Lea, a Baker, gave a House near Joice-pool, towards the Relief of poor Prisoners in the County gaol.

Fifty Pounds given to the Poor of the Salisford Ward, now reduced to 19l. in the Wardismen's Hands of that Ward.

Mr. Daniel Price, of the Priory, Warwick, gave a House and Garden in the Castle-street, of the Value of 5l. 10s. per Annum, the Rent to be distributed yearly to the Poor of this Borough.

Mr. John Yardley gave a House in Salisford for four Poor Women of this Parish to live in.

Given to the Poor of the Salisford, 16s. yearly, issuing and payable out of Ward's Close.

Mr. George

Mr. George Weale gave 2l. 10s. per Annum, charged on a House in the High-streel, to be yearly distributed to the two Parishes alternately in Bread, which House being burnt down in the late Fire, 1694, and the burnt Ground sold for 15l. that Sum is in the Church-wardens Hands of the two Parishes, and the Interest thereof applied to the same Use.

1701. The Right Hon. Eliz. Lady Guildford, Daughter of the Right Hon. Fulke Ld. Brooke, gave 100l. for the Teaching and Cloathing poor Children of this Borough, for the Payment of the Interest of which the Corporation hath given Real Security.

1704. The Hon. John Smith, Esq. now Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, gave 100l. for the putting out yearly a poor Boy of this Borough Apprentice, with the Interest thereof, for which, at 5 per Cent. the Corporation hath given Security.

Mr. Robert Heath, Alderman, gave by his Will 5l. per Annum, charged on his Lands in Southam, for the putting out yearly an Apprentice, to be approved of by the Mayor and Aldermen.

1702. Mr. John Hadley, Alderman, gave 100l. with which a Close in Henley-in-Arden was purchased, the Rent to put yearly a poor Boy of this Borough Apprentice; as also a Reversion of a House in Cow-lane, the Rent whereof to be applied to the same use.

1710. Mr. Richard Grimes, Alderman, gave the yearly Sum of 50s. to this Parish, 10s. to be distributed in Bread on the Feast of St. Michael, and 40s. for 3 Cloth Coats, to be given on the same Feast.

1695. The Corporation after the Fire gave two Barns, Rent 3l. per Annum, and laid out 120l. converting them into Tenements for 28 poor People to live in.

Sir Thomas White gave 40s. per Annum, to be distributed by the Mayor and Aldermen at Christmas to four poor Tradesmen, payable by Coventry.

JOB LEA,

AND

TIMOTHY NORBURY,

} Church-Wardens, 1712.

TABLE III.

A TABLE, or an Account of Pious and Charitable Benefactors and Gifts, to this Church and Parish, put up 1720.

1551 **S**IR Thomas White, Alderman of London, left 1400l. with which Lands were purchased of 70l. per Annum, 40l. of which was to circulate to Coventry, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, and Warwick, in free Loan for nine Years, to four Young Tradesmen. The said 70l. per Annum being now near 1000l. the House of Lords, by their Decree, appointing the several Charities to increase with the Rents, Warwick in its Course, 1719, instead of 40l. received 457, to be lent in Fifty Pounds, on good Security, to Young Tradesmen.

1586. Robert Earl of Leicester, by the Grant of the Guild of the Holy Trinity and St. George, made to him by the Bailiff and Burgesses, founded his Hospital, consisting of a Master and twelve Brethren, the Vacancies of the Brethren to be supplied by Warwick, Kenilworth Stratford-upon-Avon, Wooten Subedge, and Erlingham, alternately, and endowed it with 200l. per Annum, now improved.

Thomas Fisher, Esq. gave a House and Close in the Smith-street, for the Repairs of the great Bridge.

Mrs. Margaraet Porter, gave a House in the Jury-street, for the Repairs of the great Bridge.

1639. Mr. William Viner, gave 6l. per Annum to the Master of the King's School, charged on his Lands in Eathrop.

1701. Queen Anne, of pious and glorious Memory, by the seasonable Application of the Right Hon. William Bromfield, Esq. gave towards the Rebuilding of this Church, One Thousand Pounds.

1713. Mr. Joseph Blisset, late Alderman, by his Will left 150l. to purchase Lands; and out of the Rents thereof eight three-penny Loaves to be distributed to eight poor House-keepers every Lord's Day.

1714. Robert Abbott, of London, Painter, a Native of this Borough, gave the Queen's Arms.

1718.

1718. Mr. Richard Russell gave the Watch and Pulpit Cloth, and Cushion.

1719. The Hon. Mrs. Sarah Grevile, Daughter of the Right Hon. Fulke Lord Brooke, by her Will gave 1500l. with which an Estate is purchased at Herberry, and the third part of the Rents of it is to be employed for the Cloathing and Teaching of poor Children of this Parish.

MATTHEW BUSBY,

AND

GEORGE WHADCOCK,

}

Church-Wardens, 1720.

TABLE IV.

A TABLE or an Account of Pious and Charitable Benefactors and Gifts, to this Church and Parish, put up 1749.

MRS Turville left Forty Shillings per Annum, to be paid out of her Estate at Byfield, in the County of Northampton (now purchased by Mr. Thomas Prestwyche) to be disposed of at St. Thomas, by the Trustees, in buying 24 Yards of Woollen Cloth, at 18d. per Yard, to be given to two poor Men and six poor Women of the Parish of St. Nicholas, in this Borough. The Men to have three Yards each, to make the Coats, and the Women to have one Yard and half each, to make them Waistcoats, the Remainder to be given in Bread to 12 poor Prisoners.

1722. George Webb, of this Borough, Mercer, gave a Meadow in the Parish of St. Nicholas, called Dean's Pool Meadow, the Annual Rent whereof to be applied as follows, viz. The four first Years, to put out a poor Boy, of this Parish, Apprentice each Year; and one Month after each Boy is out of his Apprenticeship, if he can produce a Certificate of his good Behaviour under his Master's Hand, and can read well in his Bible, and say his Catechism, to pay 5l. or 6l. or 7l. towards setting him up in his Trade. And to St. Nicholas Parish the like for two Years after, and then to the Parish of Maxtock, in this County, for one Year in the like manner, and so to continue for ever; and 20s. also to be spent on the 25th day of March yearly; upon settling the Accompts.

1723.

1723. Matthew Busby, of the Borough of Warwick, Gen. gave a House, in Swan-lane, the Annual Rent whereof to be applied as follows, viz. 1s. a Week in Bread for the poor of this Parish, and the Residue to put out a poor Boy of this Parish Apprentice, yearly, upon the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle.

1729. Fulke Weale, by his last Will, charges all his real Estate with the Payment of 40s. on the 21st day of December, yearly, and every Year for ever, to cloath two poor Boys of this Parish, yearly, with Coat, Waistcoat, and Breeches, and to pay for their Schooling. He likewise left the Remainder of his personal Estate, to be laid out in Land; the Rents whereof, are for ever to be applied towards the Maintenance of two Exhibitioners at Oxford, for the Space of Seven Years: which two young Men are to be Natives of the Town of Warwick (and in Default of such, any others) that are bred up in the Free School at Warwick, till they arrive at the Age of seventeen Years.

1730. Mr. Nicholas Rothwell, Alderman of this Borough, gave by Will a Close in Friar Lane, of the yearly Value of 6l. to be disposed of in Bread and Beef at Christmas, to the Poor of the Parish of St. Mary.

1732. Mrs. Anne Johnston, late of this Borough, Widow and Relict of Wm. Johnston, Dr. of Physic, gave two Messuages in the Parish of St. Nicholas, in this Borough, and all her Personal Estate (with which was purchased a Farm at Hogbrooke, in the Parish of Tachbrooke, in this County) for the relieving poor ancient and other needy Persons of this Borough, being of the Communion of the Church of England, and for putting out poor Children Apprentices, and assisting such Apprentices, towards setting them up in their respective Trades, or for such or so many of these Purposes, as her Trustees shall think fit. (See the Inscription on her Monument in Pages 9 and 10.)

JOHN GARLAND,

AND

WILLIAM TATNALL.

} Church-Wardens.

TABLE V.

TABLE V.

A TABLE, or an Account of Pious and Charitable Benefactors and Gifts, to this Church and Parish, put up 1757.

1727 **S**IR Thomas Delves, of Doddington in the County of Chester, Bart. left by his Will the Sum of 1000*l.* with which an Estate has been purchased, called the Baxter's Leazures, of the yearly Rent of 42*l.* which is equally divided between the two Parishes of St. Mary and St. Nicholas, in the Borough of Warwick, by the Vicar, Church-Wardens, and Overseers of each Parish, to be disposed of in putting out and cloathing Apprentices, and relieving poor ancient and needy Persons, not receiving Alms from their said Parish: and the Vicar, Church-Wardens, and Overseers, are on Easter Tuesday, every Year, to give an Account to the Inhabitants, who are then present at the passing the Parish Accounts, of the Names of the Persons who have for the preceding Year received the said Charity.

1729. Jane Tomkys, Widow, by her Will, dated the 5th of July, gives to her Executor, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Norton, after Payment of her Debts, Legacies and Funeral Charges, all the rest of her personal Estate, amounting to the Sum of 240*l.* to be by him disposed of to and for such good and charitable Uses, within the Borough of Warwick, as he in his Discretion should think fit and convenient. For the farther Disposition of which said charity, the said Mr. T. Norton appointed Trustees.

1741. Henry Archer, Esq. Member of Parliament for this Borough, gave the Pulpit Cloth and Cushion.

1757 He gave the Communion Table Cloth and Cushions.

1741. King Henry the Eighth, by his Letters Patent, bearing Date the 15th of May, in the 37th Year of his Reign, granted to the Inhabitants of this Borough, the Rectory of St. Mary's and St. Nicholas in this Borough, and the Rectory of Chaddesley, in the County of Worcester, and Budbrook, in this County, and the Advowsons of these Vicarages, and a House in Cannon Row, in this Borough, and divers Messuages, Tythes, and Hereditaments to the said Rectories belonging, then valued at 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per Annum, and now increased to 634*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* per Annum, which Grant, by a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, bearing Date the 20th of May, 1737, and by several subsequent Orders of that Court, obtained at a great Charge

Charge and Expence by the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Archer, and Henry Archer, Esq. then Representatives in Parliament for this Borough, was established and confirmed to the Inhabitants of this Borough for ever; and the Rents and Profits of the said Estates, were thereby directed to be applied in paying certain annual Stipends to the Vicar of St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, and Budbrook, and to the Assistant of the Vicar of St. Mary's, and to the School Master and Usher of the Free-School, and to the Clerk and Sexton of St. Mary's, and to the Mayor of this Borough, for the Time being, and in Repairing the Church and Chancel of St. Mary, and the great Bridge over the River Avon, and in binding out poor Children, born or bred in this Town, to be Apprentices, and in relieving poor and aged People of this Town.

BREAD

Given to the Poor of St. Mary's Parish every Sunday at Church.

King Henry's Charity,	26	Sixpenny Loaves.
and	1	Threepenny ditto.
Dr. Johnston's ———	6	Twopenny ditto.
Mr. Blisset's ———	8	Threepenny ditto.
Mr. Aylsworth's ———	12	Onepenny ditto.
Mr. Smith's ———	12	Onepenny ditto.
Mr. Busby's ———	12	Onepenny ditto.

Sharpe, Printer, Advertiser-Office, Warwick.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ROYAL HOSPITAL
FOR
SEAMEN, AT GREENWICH;
WITH
A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT;
THE
CHEST AT GREENWICH;
AND
THE ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM.

Here now reclin'd
From wave and wind,
And Fortune's tempests safe ashore,
To cheat their care
Of former war,
They talk their pleasing stories o'er.

Young's Ocean.

Published by the Chaplains,
J. COOKE, A. M. J. MAULE, A. M.

SOLD ONLY AT THE HOSPITAL.

Price One Shilling.

And a perspective View of the Hospital,

Price Two Shillings.

DESCRIPTION
OF THE
ROYAL HOSPITAL
AT GREENWICH
A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT
AND
THE ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM.

By the Hon. the Secy. of the Admiralty,
and the Hon. the Secy. of the Navy.
LONDON: Printed by J. G. & J. S. 1844.

Published by the Chaplain,
J. GODET, A. M., J. MATEE, A. M.
HOLD ONLY AT THE HOSPITAL.
Price 1s. 6d. per copy.
And a list of the names of the Hospital.
Price 1s. 6d. per copy.

FABRIC.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL was founded in 1694, by King William and Queen Mary, and is situated about five miles from London-Bridge, on the southern banks of the Thames. It is elevated on a terrace, about 865 feet in length towards the river, and consists of four distinct piles of building, distinguished by the names of King Charles's, Queen Anne's, King William's, and Queen Mary's. The interval between the two most northern buildings, viz. King Charles's and Queen Anne's, forms the grand square, which is about 273 feet wide.

From the entrance at the north gate, the eye, passing through the grand square between the two colonnades to the Naval Asylum, is bounded by the Royal Observatory*, erected on an eminence in the park; the whole presenting the most magnificent and beautiful *coup d' œil* that can be imagined.

* This observatory was begun to be erected on the 10th of August, 1679, by order of King Charles the Second.

In the centre of the grand square stands a beautiful statue of his late Majesty King George the Second, executed by the famous Rysbrach, and carved out of a single block of white marble, which weighed eleven tons. This block was taken from the French by Admiral Sir George Rooke, and the statue presented by Sir John Jennings, Knt. at that time Master and Governor of the Hospital, as a mark of his respect and gratitude to his Royal Master. On the pedestal are the following inscriptions by Mr. Stanyan.*.

On the East side :

—hic requies senectæ

hic modus lasso maris & viarum

militiæq;

On the West :

—fessos tuto placidissima portu

accipit

On the North :

hic amēs dici pater atq; princeps.

AND

Underneath the Royal Standard;

Imperium pelagi

* Author of the Grecian History, &c.

On the South:

Principi potentissimo:

Georgio II^{do}:

Britanniarum regi

Cujus auspiciis & patrociniis

Augustissimum hoc hospitium

Ad sublevandos militantium

in classe emeritorium

Labores—a regii ipsius ante cessoribus fundatum

Auctius indies et splendidus exurgit:

Johannes Jennings Eques:

Ejusdem hospitii præfectus

Iconem hanc pro debita sua

Erga principem reverentiâ

Et patriam charitate

posuit.

Anno Domini

MDCCXXXV.

We now proceed to give a particular description of each of the four distinct buildings before mentioned, all of which are quadrangular. The first, called King Charles's building, is on the west side of the great square; the eastern part of which was the residence of Charles the Second, and was erected by Mr.

Webb, after a design of that celebrated architect, Inigo Jones; it is of Portland-stone, and rusticated. In the middle is a tetrastyle portico of the Corinthian order, crowned with its proper entablature, and a pediment. At each end is a pavilion formed by four corresponding pilasters of the same order with their entablature, and surmounted by an attic order with a balustrade.

In the tympanum of the pediment is a piece of sculpture consisting of two figures; the one representing *Fortitude*, the other, *Dominion of the Sea*.

The north front, which is towards the river, presents the appearance of two similar pavilions, each having its proper pediment supported by a range of the same Corinthian columns before mentioned, and their entablature. Over the portal, which joins these two pavilions, is an ornament of festoons and flowers. In the tympanum of the eastern pediment, which was part of the palace, is a piece of sculpture representing the figures of *Mars* and *Fame*, and in the freize is the following inscription :

Carolus II. Rex.

A REG. XVI.

The south front of this building corresponds with that of the North, except the sculptures and inscription. The west front consists of a brick building, called the Bass-building*. In the middle it has a pediment with carving, in the tympanum, consisting of the national arms supported by two genii, with marine trophies and other ornaments. The carving of the pediment is allowed to be well executed in alto relievo: it is 30 feet in length, and 7 feet 7 inches in height.

On the other side of the square, towards the east, is Queen Anne's building, having its north, west, and south fronts nearly similar to King Charles's, last described; but the sculptures in the pediments, as well as in the western pediment of the north front of the last-mentioned building, still remain unfinished.

To the southward of these are the other piles of building, with a Doric colonnade adjoining to each. That to the west is called King William's; and that to the east Queen Mary's.

King William's building contains the great hall, vestibule, and dome, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren. The tambour of the dome is

* This Bass-building is now taken down, and will be rebuilt in a style similar to the rest.

formed by a circle of columns duplicated, of the Composite order, with four projecting groups of columns at the quoins. The attic above is a circle without breaks, covered with the dome, and terminated with a turret.

The west front of this building is of brick*, and was finished by Sir John Vanburgh, who was surveyor of the hospital. In the middle is a tetrastyle frontispiece, of the Doric order, the columns of which are nearly six feet in diameter, and proportionably high, with an entablature and triglyphs over them, all of Portland stone. At each end of this front is a pavilion crowned with a circular pediment, and in that at the north end is a piece of sculpture consisting of groups of marine trophies, and four large heads, embossed, representing the four Winds; with a *Sea Lion and Unicorn*.

The north and south fronts of this building are of stone; the windows of which are decorated with architraves and imposts rusticated, and the walls crowned with cornices.

On the east stands Queen Mary's building, in which is the chapel, as before mentioned, with its vestibule; and a cupola corresponding to the other.

* This part of the building is intended to be cased with stone.

These two buildings were named in honor of the royal founders, and were intended to have been alike; but in the latter, however, more regard has been paid to convenience than to ornament, and the whole front of it is of Portland stone, and in a plain style.

The colonnades adjoining to these buildings are 115 feet asunder, and are composed of upwards of 300 duplicated Doric columns and pilasters of Portland stone, 20 feet high, with an entablature and balustrade. Each of them is 347 feet long, having a return pavilion at the end 70 feet long.

The east and west entrances of the Hospital are formed by two rusticated piers, with iron gates, having the porter's lodges adjoining. On the rustic piers * of the west entrance are placed two large stone globes, each six feet in diameter, one celestial, the other terrestrial.

In different parts of this extensive fabric, commodious apartments are provided for the Governor and principal officers, and wards are properly fitted up for the pensioners and nurses; who, (together with the

* If these piers and globes were moved to the north gate on the terrace, adjoining the river, as hath been proposed,) they would be seen to much greater advantage than in their present situation.

officers' families, inferior officers and servants, resident within the walls) amount to above 3000 persons.

When we consider the beauty, solidity, and magnificence of this superb structure, and the excellent uses to which it is appropriated, it must ever be contemplated with reverence and admiration, as a work of national grandeur, and at the same time the noblest monument of wisdom and benevolence.

The following TABLE shews the Names of the Wards contained in each Building, with the Number of Beds in each Ward.

F A B R I C.

KING CHARLES'S
BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.
Monk - - - - -	11			
Prince - - - - -	12			
Restoration - - - - -	8			
Orford - - - - -	14			
Coronation - - - - -		43		
Lord Hood - - - - -		24		
Success - - - - -		18		
Neptune - - - - -		12		
London - - - - -		12		
Royal Charles - - - - -		87		
R. Escape & Greyhound - - - - -			18	
Soldado - - - - -			12	
North Crown - - - - -			35	
South Crown - - - - -			26	
Palliser—south wing - - - - -				50

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KING WILLIAM'S
BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.
Boyne - - - - -	48			
Nassau - - - - -	59			
Association and Kent Hall - - - - -		62		
Royal William - - - - -		53		
Sandwich Hall - - - - -		21		
Ranilics - - - - -			50	
Barfleur - - - - -			38	
Union—west wing - - - - -				46
Marlborough - - - - -				56
Namur - - - - -				50
Britannia - - - - -			54	

559

QUEEN ANNE'S
BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.
Jennings -	16		
Wager -	16		
Edinburgh -	19		
Le Barrington -	19		
Augusta -	13		
Hawke -	14		
Weasel -	14		
Windor Castle -	16		
Royal George -	40		
Vanguard -	23		
Victory -	23		
West Norris -	17		
Prince of Orange -	17		
Princess of Orange -	15		
East Norris -	15		
Louisa Hall -	10		
Torrington -	26		
Cumberland -	24		
Royal Oak -	23		
Shrewsbury -	17		
Princess Amelia -	15		
Carolina -	15		
Hamilton -	15		
Princess Mary -	15		

QUEEN MARY'S
BUILDING.

	Ground Floor.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.	Fourth Floor.
Sandwich -	20				
Hardy -	24				
Council -	30				
Rodney -	74				
Royal Charlotte -	211				
Prince of Wales -	82				
Anson -		76			
Duke -		134			
Townsend -		82			
Queen -			210		
King -			82		
Duke of Clarence -				52	
Duke of York -				43	
					1120

Number of Beds

King Charles's Building -	-	-	-	-	332
King William's ditto -	-	-	-	-	559
Queen Anne's ditto -	-	-	-	-	437
Queen Mary's ditto -	-	-	-	-	1120

Total 2448

THE PAINTED HALL.

THE painting of this Hall, which is executed in a masterly manner, was undertaken by Sir James Thornhill, in 1703.

In the cupola of the vestibule is represented a compass with its proper points duly bearing ; and in the covings in the chiaro-oscuro, the four winds with their different attributes.

Over each of the three doors are compartments in chiaro-oscuro, (supported by boys supposed to be the sons of poor seamen,) containing the names of the several benefactors to the Hospital ; and above, in a niche, is the figure of Charity.

In this vestibule is the model of an antique ship, presented by the late Lord Anson ; the original, which is of marble, and was found in the Villa Mattea, in the 16th century, now stands before the church of S^{ta}. Maria in Rome, hence called S^{ta}. Maria Navicella.

From the vestibule, a large flight of steps leads into the saloon, or grand hall, which is about

106 feet long, 56 wide, and 50 high, ornamented with a range of Corinthian pilasters standing on a basement, and supporting a rich entablature above. Between them on the south side are the windows, two rows in height, the jambs of which are ornamented with roses empannelled. On the north side are recesses answering to the windows, in which are painted in chiaro-oscuro, the following allegorical figures, viz.

“ *Hospitalitas, Magnanimitas, Liberalitas, Misericordia, Generositas, Bonitas, Benignitas, Humanitas.*”

In the frieze around the hall is the following inscription.

“ *Pietas augusta ut habitent secure et publice alantur qui publicæ securitati invigilarunt regia Grenovoci Mariæ auspiciis sublevandis nautis destinata a regnantibus Gulielmo & Maria, MDCXCIV *.*”

Over the great arch, at the west end, are the British arms, supported by Mars and Minerva, which are very finely sculptured.

* That those who have watched for the security of the public might live securely and be maintained at the public charge, the palace at Greenwich, under the auspices of Mary, was destined for the relief of Seamen in the reign of William and Mary, 1694.

On the ceiling * are the portraits of King William and Queen Mary, the Royal founders, surrounded by the cardinal virtues, &c. and with the emblematical representation of the four seasons of the year; this ceiling is very well described by Sir Richard Steele, in his *Lover*; of which the following is a copy:—

“ In the middle of the ceiling is a very large oval
 “ frame, painted and carved in imitation of gold, with
 “ a great thickness rising in the inside to throw up
 “ the figures to the greater height: the oval is
 “ fastened to a great suffite adorned with roses, in
 imitation of copper. The whole is supported by

“ With regard to the ceiling, which is entirely the work of Sir James Thornhill, I am certain all unprejudiced persons with or without much insight into the mechanic parts of painting, are at the first view struck with the most agreeable harmony and play of colours that ever delighted the eye of a spectator. The composition is altogether extremely grand, the groups finely disposed, the light and shade so contrived as to throw the eye with pleasure on the principal figures, which are drawn with great fire and judgment, the colouring of the flesh delicious, the drapery grand, and well folded; and upon examination, the allegory is found clear, well invented, and full of learning: in short, all that is necessary to constitute a complete ceiling-piece is apparent in that magnificent work.”

HOGARTH.

See Ireland's Hogarth Illustrated, vol. I. page 53.

“ eight gigantic figures of slaves, four on each side,
“ as though they were carved in stone.

“ About the oval, in the inside, are placed the
“ twelve signs of the Zodiac; these have their atti-
“ tudes, and their draperies are varied and adapted to
“ the seasons they possess; likewise the fruits and the
“ flowers of every season as they succeed each other.

“ In the middle of the oval are represented King
“ William and Queen Mary sitting on a throne under
“ a great pavilion, or purple canopy, attended by the
“ four cardinal Virtues, as *Prudence, Temperance,*
“ *Fortitude, and Justice.*

“ Over the Queen's head is Concord, with the
“ fasces; at her feet two doves, denoting mutual
“ concord and innocent agreement; with Cupid hold-
“ ing the King's Sceptre, while he is presenting
“ Peace with the Lamb and Olive Branch, and
“ Liberty, expressed by the Athenian cap, to Eu-
“ rope, who, laying her crowns at his feet, receives
“ them with an air of respect and gratitude. The
“ King tramples Tyranny under his feet, which is
“ expressed by a French personage with his leaden
“ crown falling off, his chains, yoke, and iron sword
“ broken to pieces; Cardinal's cap, triple-crowned
“ mitres, &c. tumbling down. Just beneath is Time

“ bringing Truth to light; near which is a figure of
“ Architecture, holding a large drawing of part of
“ the Hospital with the Cupola, and pointing up to
“ the Royal Founders, attended by the little Genii
“ of her art. Beneath her is Wisdom and Heroic
“ Virtue, represented by Pallas and Hercules,
“ destroying Ambition, Envy, Covetousness, De-
“ traction, Calumny, with other vices which seem
“ to fall to the earth, the place of their more natural
“ abode.

“ Over the Royal Pavilion is shewn, at a great
“ height, Apollo in his golden chariot, drawn by four
“ white horses, attended by the Horæ, and morning
“ dews falling before him, going his course through
“ the twelve signs of the Zodiac; and from him the
“ whole plafond or ceiling is enlightened.

“ Each end of the ceiling is raised in perspective,
“ with a balustrade and elliptic arches, supported by
“ groups of stone figures, which form a gallery of
“ the whole breadth of the hall; in the middle of
“ which gallery, (as though on the stocks,) going
“ into the upper hall, is seen, in perspective, the
“ tafferil of the Blenheim man of war, with all her
“ galleries, port-holes open, &c. to one side of which
“ is a figure of Victory flying, with spoils taken from

“ the enemy, and putting them on board the English
“ man of war. Before the ships is a figure represent-
“ ing the city of London, with the arms, sword, and
“ cap of maintenance, supported by Thame and Isis,
“ with the other small rivers offering up their trea-
“ sures to her. The river Tyne pouring forth sacks
“ of coals. In the gallery on each side of the ship
“ are the Arts and Sciences that relate to Navigation,
“ with the great Archimedes, many old philosophers
“ consulting the compass, &c.

“ At the other end, as you return out of the Hall,
“ is a gallery in the same manner, in the middle of
“ which is a stern of a beautiful galley filled with
“ Spanish trophies. Under which is the Humber
“ with his pigs of lead; the Severn with the Avon
“ falling into her, with other lesser rivers. In the
“ north end of the gallery is the famous Tycho Brahe,
“ that noble Danish knight, and great ornament of
“ his profession and human nature. Near him is
“ Copernicus, with his Pythagorean system in his
“ hand; next to him is an old mathematician, holding
“ a large table, and on it are described two principal
“ figures of the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, on
“ which many extraordinary things in that art are
“ built. On the other end of the gallery to the south,

“ is the learned Mr. Flamsted, Reg. Astron. Pro-
“ fess. with his ingenious disciple, Mr. Thomas Wes-
“ ton*. In Mr. Flamsted’s hand is a large scroll
“ of paper, on which is drawn the great eclipse of the
“ Sun that happened in April, 1715; near him is
“ an old man with a pendulum, counting the seconds
“ of time, as Mr. Flamsted makes his observations,
“ with his great mural arch and tube, on the descent
“ of the moon on the Severn, which at certain times
“ form such a roll of the tides, as the sailors corruptly
“ call the Higre, instead of the Eagre, and is very
“ dangerous to all ships in its way. This is also ex-
“ pressed by rivers tumbling down by the moon’s in-
“ fluence into the Severn. In this gallery are more
“ arts and sciences relating to Navigation.

“ All the great rivers, at each end of the Hall, have
“ their proper product of fish issuing out of their
“ vases.

“ In the four angles of the ceiling, which are over
“ the arches of the galleries, are the four elements,
“ as Fire, Air, Earth, and Water, represented by
“ Jupiter, Juno, Cibeles, and Neptune, with their

* He was the first Master of the Charity Boys.

“ lesser deities accompanying, as Vulcan, Iris, the
“ Fauni, Amphitrite, with all their proper atti-
“ tudes, &c.

“ At one end of the great oval is a large figure of
“ Fame descending, riding on the Winds, and sound-
“ ing forth the praises of the Royal Pair.

“ All the sides of the Hall are adorned with
“ fluted pilasters, trophies of shells, corals, pearls:
“ the jambs of the windows ornamented with roses
“ impannelled, the opus reticulatum, heightened
“ with green gold.

“ The whole raises in the spectator the most lively
“ images of Glory and Victory, and cannot be beheld
“ without much passion and emotion.”

From this Saloon you ascend by another flight of
steps into the upper Hall, the ceiling and sides of
which are adorned with different paintings. In the
centre of the ceiling is represented Queen Anne and
Prince George of Denmark, accompanied with va-
rious emblematical figures.

In the four corners are the arms of England, Scot-
land, France, and Ireland, between which are the
four quarters of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa,
and America, with the emblems and productions of
each.

On the left-hand side, as you enter, is a painting in imitation of basso relievo, representing the landing of the Prince of Orange, afterwards King William. On the right-hand over the chimney, is the landing of King George the First at Greenwich.

At the further end of this Hall are painted the portraits of King George the First and his * Family, with many emblematical figures; amongst which the painter (Sir James Thornhill,) has also introduced his own portrait.

On the right and left of the entrance are allegorical paintings, representing “*The Public Weal, and Public Safety.*”

The whole of this celebrated work was not completed till 1727, and cost £6,685, being after the rate of £3 per yard for the ceiling, and £1 per yard for the sides. It contains in square feet 53,678.

This Painting has lately been cleaned and repaired

* King George the First leaning on a terrestrial globe, on his right hand the Princess of Wales, and Queen of Prussia; above, the Princess Sophia; on His Majesty's knee leans Prince Frederick, near him is his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; besides these, the three young Princesses, and Prince William, afterwards Duke of Cumberland, with his other sisters.

By the eminent artist J. F. Rigaud, Esq. with great judgment and skill.

In this Hall is placed the Funeral Car which conveyed the remains of the late Lord Viscount Nelson to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th of January, 1806, presented by the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Dartmouth, to Greenwich Hospital, there to remain, as a permanent memorial of the gratitude which a generous Nation is ever willing to shew to those Heroes who have fallen gloriously in the service of their Country.

CHAPEL*.

THE interior part and roof of the former Chapel, which was executed under the direction of Mr. Ripley, the surveyor, being destroyed by fire, on the 2d of January, 1779, has been restored in the most beau-

* "For truly classical design in which no ornament is applied but from an antique example, the Chapel of Greenwich Hospital, as restored by the Athenian Sturt, has no rival in England, I had almost said in Italy. So pure a taste, and so characteristic a magnificence, should be consulted and adopted in all ecclesiastical structures that may hereafter be erected upon the Grecian Model."

Anecdotes of the Arts in Painting, by the Rev. James Dallaway.

tiful and elegant style of Grecian Architecture, from designs of the late surveyor James Stuart, Esq. the celebrated publisher of the Antiquities of Athens, and under the superintendence of Mr. W. Newton, Clerk of the Works.

Immediately before the entrance of the chapel is an octangular vestibule, in which are four niches, containing statues of *Faith, Hope, Charity, Meekness*; executed in a capital style, at Coade's Ornamental Stone Manufactory at Lambeth, from designs by West; under which Statues are the following Inscriptions:

CHARITY.

"Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones, a cup of cold water only, in the name of a Disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." Matt. x. 42.

MEEKNESS.

"Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth." Matt. v. 5.

HOPE.

"Which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast." Heb. vi. 19.

FAITH.

"Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Heb. xi. 1.

From this vestibule you ascend, by a flight of 14

steps, to the Chapel ; which is 111 feet long, and 52 feet broad, and capable of conveniently accommodating 1000 Pensioners, Nurses, and Boys, exclusive of pews for the Directors, and for the several Officers, under Officers, &c.

Over the portal or great door of the Chapel, is this inscription, in letters of gold :

“ Let them give thanks, whom the Lord hath redeemed, and delivered from the hand of the enemy.”

Psa. 107.

The portal consists of an architrave, frieze, the cornice of statuary marble, the jambs of which are twelve feet high in one piece, and enriched with excellent sculpture. The frieze is the work of Bacon, and consists of the figures of two Angels with festoons, supporting the sacred Writings, in the leaves of which is the following inscription :

“ The Law was given by Moses ; but Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ.”

The great folding doors are of mahogany, highly enriched, and the whole composition of this portal is not at this time to be paralleled in this, or perhaps in any other country.

Within this entrance is a portico of six fluted marble columns, fifteen feet high. The capitals and

bases are Ionic, after Greek models. The columns support the organ gallery, and are crowned with an entablature and balustrade, enriched with suitable ornaments.

On the tablet in front of the gallery, is a basso-relievo, by Coade, representing the figures of Angels sounding the harp; on the pedestals on each side are ornaments consisting of trumpets and other instruments of music; and, on the tablet beneath is the following inscription in letters of gold:

*“ Praise him with the sound of the trumpet.
Praise him with stringed instruments and organs.”—*
Psa. 150.

In this gallery is a very fine organ, made by Mr. Samuel Green.

On each side of the organ gallery, are four grand columns; their shafts of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna marble, by Richter, and their capitals and bases of statuary marble; at the opposite end of the chapel are four others of the same sort, which support the arched ceiling and roof. These columns are of the Corinthian order, and without their pedestals, are 28 feet high.

On the sides of the Chapel, between the upper and lower range of windows, are the two galleries,

in which are pews for the officers and their families; those of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which are opposite each other, are distinguished by ornaments, consisting of the Naval Crown and other suitable insignia. Underneath these galleries, and the cantilivers which support them, are ranges of fluted pilasters. The cantilivers are decorated with marine ornaments: the interval between them with festoons, &c. and the pedestals of the balustrade in the front of the galleries with tridents and wreaths. The tablets in the middle of each balustrade, contain the Hospital's arms, by Coade, and the frieze below is carved with foliage in the Greek mode. Over the lower range of windows are paintings, in chiaro-oscuro, representing some of the principal events in the life of our Saviour, which are accompanied with ornaments of candelabra and festoons.

Above the galleries is a richly carved stone fascia, on which stands a range of pilasters of the Composite mode, their shafts being of Scagliola, corresponding with those of the eight great columns, and jointly with them, appearing to support the epistylum which surrounds the whole Chapel. This epistylum is enriched with Angels, bearing festoons of oak leaves, dolphins, shells and other applicable ornaments.

From this rises the curved ceiling, which is divided into compartments, and enriched with foliage, golochi, &c. in the antique style. Between the upper pilasters are recesses, in which are painted in chiaro-oscuro, the Apostles and the Evangelists,

At each end of the galleries are concave recesses, the coves of which are ornamented with coffers and flowers carved in stone; in these recesses are the doors of entrance to the galleries; decorated with enriched pilasters and entablatures, and a group of ornaments, consisting of the naval crown, wreaths of laurel and tridents. Above the doors are circular recesses, containing paintings in chiaro-oscuro, of the prophets *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, *Moses* and *David*.

The communion table is a semi-oval slab of statuary marble, near eight feet long. The ascent to it is by three steps of black marble, on which is fixed an ornamental railing, representing festoons of ears of corn and wine foilage. This table is supported by six cherubims, standing on a marble step of the same dimensions, executed at Coade's manufactory, on each of whom are placed two elegant candelabra;

Above is a painting by West, in a superb carved and gilt frame, representing the *Preserva-*

*tion of St. Paul from Shipwreck, on the Island of Melita.**

This picture is 25 feet high, and 14 wide, consists of three principal groups. The first, which is at the lower part, represents the mariners and prisoners bringing on shore the various articles which have been preserved from the wreck; near these is an elegant figure, supposed to be a Roman lady of distinction, clasping with affection an urn, containing the ashes of her deceased husband, who had fallen in the wars of Judea. Before her is an aged, infirm man, who being unable to assist himself, is carried in the arms of two robust young men.

In the middle part of the piece is the principal group, consisting of St. Paul shaking into the fire the viper that had fastened on his hand, the brethren who accompanied him, his friend the Centurion, and a band of Roman soldiers with their proper insignia.

The figures above these, on the summit of the rocks, form the third group; and consist of the hospitable islanders lowering down fuel and other necessities for the relief of the sufferers.

* A print also of this picture, (26½ inches by 14½) engraved by F. Bartolozzi, historical engraver to His Majesty, was published by B. West, and J. Barney, Jan. 1791.

The sea and wrecked ship (which at this point of time are considered as an episode) appear in the background, and combine to exhibit a scene that cannot fail of having a proper effect on the minds of sea-faring men, and of impressing them with a due sense of their past preservation, and their present comfortable situation and support in this glorious asylum for Naval Misfortune, and Naval Worth.

On either side the arch which terminates the top of this picture, are Angels of statuary marble, as large as life, by Bacon, one bearing the Cross, the other the emblems of the Eucharist. This excellent combination of the works of art is terminated above (in the segment between the great cornice and ceiling) by a painting of the Ascension, designed by West and executed by Rebecca, in chiaro-oscuro; forming the last of a series of paintings of the life of our Saviour, which surround the Chapel.

The middle of the aisle, and the space round the altar and organ gallery, are paved with black and white marble in golochi, frets, and other ornaments: having in the centre, an anchor and seaman's compass.

The pulpit is on a circular plan, supported by six fluted columns of lime-tree, with an entablature

above, richly carved, and of the same materials. In the six inter-columns, are the following alto-relievos, taken from the Acts of the Apostles, executed from designs by West, at Coade's Manufactory.

Acts, Chap.

<i>The Conversion of St. Paul.</i>	ix
<i>Cornelius' vision.</i>	x
<i>Peter released from Prison by the Angel.</i>	xii
<i>Elymas struck blind.</i>	xiii
<i>St. Paul preaching at Athens, and converting Dionysius the Areopagite.</i>	xvii
<i>Paul pleading before Felix.</i>	xxiv

The reader's desk is formed on a square plan, with columns at the four corners, and the entablature over them similar to those of the pulpit: in the four inter-columns are also alto-relievos of the prophets, copied after designs of the same artist.

Daniel.—Micah.—Zechariah.—Malachi.

The following paintings in chiaro-oscuro, relative to our Saviour, are placed over the lower windows:

The first four of the series, painted by De Bruyn, are at the east end of the south side of the Chapel, and represent

The Nativity.—The Angel appearing to the shepherds.—The Magi worshipping.—Flight into Egypt.

The four, which follow on the same side, are by Catton, and represent

St. John baptizing.—Calling of St. Peter and St. Andrew.—Our Saviour preaching from a Ship to the people on the shore.—The stilling of the tempests.

The four, at the west end of the north side, are by Milburne, and represent

Our Saviour walking on the sea, and saving Peter from sinking.—The blind man cured by a touch.—Lazarus raised from the dead.—The transfiguration.

The next four on the same side are by Rebecca, and represent

The Lord's supper.—Our Saviour carried before Pilate.—The Crucifixion.—The Resurrection.

The Apostles and Evangelists in the recesses between the upper windows, and the four Prophets in the circles above the gallery doors, are by the last-mentioned artist, after designs of Mr. West.

The principal artificers, who were employed in rebuilding the Chapel, were, Mr. John Deval, Mason; Mr. Richard Lawrence, Carver; Mr. Samuel Wyatt, Carpenter; Mr. James Arrow, Joiner; Mr. John Papworth, Plasterer.

COUNCIL ROOM.

ADJOINING to the Governor's apartment in King Charles's Building, is a room so called, where the Directors occasionally meet on the affairs of the Hospital; here a Council is held every Friday, (or oftener if necessary) by the Officers entrusted with the internal government of the pensioners, &c.

In this Room are several paintings.

A whole-length portrait of King George the Second, in his robes, by Shackleton, the bequest of a former Governor, Admiral Townshend.

Two half-length portraits of King William and Queen Mary, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the gift of the late Sir John Van Hattem, Knight, of Dinton Hall, Bucks.

A whole-length portrait, by Gainsborough, of the late Earl of Sandwich, the gift of Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. late Governor.

A half-length portrait, by Sir Peter Lely, of * Edward, the first Earl of Sandwich, who was killed in the engagement in Solebay, in 1672, the gift of the late Earl.

* This renowned Admiral, for his many good services, and as a mark of his Majesty's favour, (King Charles the 2d.) was buried in Henry the VIIIth's chapel, near to Queen Elizabeth.

A half-length portrait of Nicholas Haddock, Esq.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue,

A whole-length portrait of Robert Osbolston, Esq.
(a considerable benefactor.) A copy, by Degard.

Ditto of Lord Viscount Torrington, by Davison,
1734.

Ditto, by Richardson, of Admiral Sir John Jennings, a former Governor.

A three-quarters oval of Captain Clements, a former Lieutenant-Governor, by Greenhill, pupil of Sir Peter Lely, the gift of the Captain's widow.

The head of a venerable old man*, one of the first pensioners who was admitted into the Hospital.

A spring-clock, by Holmes, from a design of the late Mr. Stuart, when Surveyor of the Hospital.

A painting, (supposed to be by Vandewelt), which represents the burning of the Royal James, of 100 guns, having on board the Earl of Sandwich, in the battle of Solebay, on the 28th of May, 1762, the gift of the honourable John Forbes, admiral of the fleet.

Ditto by Serres, which represents the memorable engagement of Sir Edward Hawke with Marshal

* John Worley, born in Wales, anno. 1624, admitted into the Hospital in 1704-5, died 1721, aged 97.

Confians, on the 20th of November, 1759, the gift of William Locker, Esq. late Lieutenant-Governor.

A portrait of Lord Viscount Hood, Governor of the Hospital, the gift of George Parker, Esq. a late Director.

In other parts of the room there are various sea-pieces, one of which describes Captain Kempthorne's action in the *Mary Rose*, a small frigate, with seven Algerines, in the Mediterranean, in the year 1669*; also several original designs, by West, of the alto-relievos, and paintings in chiaro-oscuro, in the Chapel of the Hospital; and likewise some remarkably curious sketches, for the paintings in the Great Hall, presented by Mr. Stuart, and the Rev. Mr. T. Cox, of Badley, Northamptonshire.

ANTI-CHAMBER TO THE COUNCIL-ROOM.

A bust of Lord Hawke, Admiral of the Fleet, given by the late Lieutenant-Governor Locker.

In different parts of the Room are the following paintings, viz.

Two large sea-pieces by Philip Harman, Esq. re-

* Where, as the song says,

Two we sunk, two we burnt, and two did run away;

But one we carried to Leghorn-road, to shew we'd won the day.

presenting the naval exploits of his ancestor, Captain Thomas Harman, in the reign of Charles II. one at the upper end of the room, being an engagement between the Tyger frigate, commanded by Captain Harman, and eight Dutch privateers, in opposition to which he conducted a large fleet of colliers into the river Thames, without the loss of one, when there was the greatest want of coals in London: the other, over the door at the lower-end, being an engagement between the same Captain, in the same frigate, and a Dutch man of war, in the Bay of Bulls: in which the latter was taken and towed into the harbour of Cadiz, in sight of a squadron of Dutch ships riding there.

A half-length portrait of Sir John Norris, Knt. Admiral of the fleet, given by Mrs. Norris.

Six small pictures representing the loss of the Luxembourg galley, commanded by William Kellaway, (which was burnt in the year 1727, on her passage from Jamaica to London,) and the subsequent distresses of part of her crew: the gift of Mr. Parker, executor to Captain Maplesden, a former Lieutenant-governor of the Hospital; and a half-length of the gallant Captain Lushington, who was killed at the attack of La Guiara, 1742.

A month equation clock, with a double pendulum, by Quire.

INFIRMARY.

THE Infirmary, designed by Mr. Stuart, the late Surveyor, and completed under the direction of Mr. Robinson, then Clerk of the Works, is a quadrangular brick building, 195 feet in length, and 175 feet in breadth; and divided into two principal parts, one for the patients under the care of the physician and the other for those whose cases require the attendance of a surgeon.

Each part is two stories in height, containing a double row of rooms, being altogether in number 64, calculated to hold 256 patients; each room has a chimney-place, with an aperture near the ceiling for the purpose of ventilation, and will accommodate four patients.

In the fore-part of this building, which consists of the physician's division, is the Hall; opposite to it, in the back-part, which belongs to the surgeon, is the kitchen; and in the upper story is a small chapel,

where prayers are read by the chaplains twice a week, for the benefit of the patients.

In the four angles and other parts of the building, are the Dispensary and Surgery, and apartments for the physician; for the surgeon and apothecary, with their respective assistants; and for the matron. All possible care is taken that the diet of the sick is adapted to their particular cases.

There is now erected, contiguous to the Infirmary, an additional building, in which are hot and cold baths, for the better accommodation of the helpless pensioners.

SCHOOL.

THIS building, designed by Mr. Stuart, the late Surveyor, was erected near the Hospital, under the superintendence of Mr. Newton, Clerk of the Works, and is 146 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, exclusive of its Tuscan colonnade, intended for a play-place and shelter for the boys in bad weather, which is 180 feet long, and 20 feet broad.

Here is a school-room, 100 feet long and 25 broad, containing 200 boys; in the two stories above are

dormitories of the same size, fitted up with hammocks for the boys to sleep in. Adjoining are rooms for the guardian, nurses, and other necessary attendants; and, at a small distance, a house for the school-master.

THE PRESENT
ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICERS,
PENSIONERS, &c. &c. &c.

<i>A Master and Governor</i>	<i>A Clerk of the Checque</i>
<i>A Lieut. Governor</i>	<i>A Surveyor</i>
<i>Four Captains</i>	<i>A Clerk of the Works</i>
<i>Eight Lieutenants</i>	<i>An Apothecary & one</i>
<i>A Treasurer and Receiver</i>	<i>Assistant</i>
<i>General</i>	<i>Three Matrons</i>
<i>A Secretary</i>	<i>A Schoolmaster</i>
<i>An Auditor</i>	<i>An Organist</i>
<i>Two Chaplains</i>	<i>A Butler</i>
<i>A Physician</i>	<i>And several Clerks and</i>
<i>A Steward</i>	<i>under Officers.</i>
<i>A Surgeon & two Assistants</i>	

The Governor and Treasurer are appointed by royal patent.

The rest of the officers by the Board of Admiralty, except the Surveyor, the two Receivers of the Hospital's Estates in the North, and Clerk of the Works,

who are appointed by the general commissioners: the school-master and messenger by the board of directors, and all the clerks by their respective superiors.

OF PENSIONERS.

THE number of pensioners now maintained in the Hospital are 2460. Every boatswain is allowed 2s. 6d.—every mate 1s. 6d.—and every private man 1s. per week for pocket money.

They are also allowed in the space of two years, a blue suit of clothes, a hat, three pair of blue yarn hose, three pair of shoes, four shirts, and a great coat, if necessary. Their diet consists of one loaf of bread of sixteen ounces, and two quarts of beer every day,—one pound of mutton on Sunday and Tuesday,—one pound of beef on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday,—pease-soup, cheese and butter, on Wednesday and Friday.

Persons desirous of being admitted pensioners, apply at the Admiralty-office, at least ten days before the day of examination (the days appointed for that purpose, are the first Thursdays in every month)

where they receive letters directed to the proper officer at the Navy-Office, for certificates of their time of service in the Navy, which certificates are sent to the Admiralty before the day of examination; when the candidates are seen by the Board (the Surgeon of the Hospital attending), and those who are found to be proper objects are minuted to be sent to the Hospital, and are sent accordingly as vacancies happen.

OF OUT-PENSIONERS.

THERE are at this time near 6000, who receive allowances of 4*l.* 7*l.* 10*l.* 14*l.* and 18*l.* per annum, according to their length of service, or nature of their respective cases, and are appointed in the same manner as the others above mentioned. After their appointment they are required to take their warrants to the Treasurer's office in the Hospital, where a ticket is delivered to them, by which they are empowered to receive their pension, by quarterly payments, either at that place, or, if they live at a great distance, from collectors of the customs, or excise, in consequence of certificates, signed and transmitted by the Treasurer, and attested by the Steward, or Clerk of the Cheque.

In addition to the Out-Pension, by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 46th of George III. were appointed

10 Captains at	£80	} per annua each.
15 Commanders at	65	
50 Lieutenants at	50	

The above Officers are styled in the Act "Out-Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital."

OF NURSES.

THERE are 149, who must be all widows of seamen, and under the age of forty-five years at the time of admission. They are required to take out certificates of their husband's service in the Navy, in the same mode as the pensioners, and produce certificates of their age and marriage to the Board of Admiralty (on the day of examination) by whom they are appointed. Their allowances are as follow: Wages each 11*l.* a year. Those who attend the sick are paid 16*l.* 4*s.* such as are employed to look after the helpless pensioners, 14*l.* 14*s.* and such as are in the service of the boys, 16*l.* 4*s.* per year. Provisions and bedding the same as a pensioner; and a grey serge gown and petticoat yearly. When superannuated they are allowed 20*l.* a year.

OF BOYS.

This establishment (consisting of 200), which is intended for the maintenance and education of sons of Seamen, is solely under the management of the Directors, who in rotation nominate the boys for admission, prior to which it must be made to appear, by proper certificates, that they are —
sons of seamen between ten and twelve years of age,
objects of charity, of sound body and mind,
and able to read.

They are educated in reading, writing, and navigation; and, after three years residence at the Hospital, are bound out for seven years to the sea-service only. For the better improvement of their talents, and that they may become able seamen and good artists, they once a year bring specimens of their performances before the Directors, when *four* of them are allowed the following premiums, according to their respective merit, viz.

The best projected Map or Chart—a Hadley's quadrant,

The best drawing after Nature—ditto

Ditto—a case of mathematical instruments

Ditto—Robertson's Treatise on Navigation.

.....
 Their clothing is a blue cloth jacket and breeches
 and blue serge waistcoat, with leather breeches to
 wear on week-days—checked shirts, and black velvet

stocks—a small round hat, and blue worsted stockings. When bound out, a boy is furnished with two suits of clothes—a hat—two pair of shoes—three pair of worsted stockings—three checked shirts—two black silk handkerchiefs, and a worsted night-cap—a flock bed and pillow—two blankets—a coverlet—and two checked pillow-biers—and such religious and nautical books and instruments as are judged expedient.

Their diet consists of fourteen ounces of bread—two ounces of cheese—and a quart of small beer each day—with half a pound of mutton for dinner on Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday—and the same quantity of beef on Thursday—rice-milk on Monday—plum-pudding on Wednesday—and pease-soup on Friday—with an ounce of butter on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Their meat is roasted on Sunday—and on this and the other meat-days potatoes are allowed them.

Bequests to the Charity-Boys.

	£
GAVON DRUMMOND, Esq.	50
Earl of PEMBROKE	50
Capt. J. MATTHEWS, of the Navy.....	500
JOHN REDMON, Esq.	5000

PRIZE MONEY.

AN Act of Parliament passed, June 1805, for the
“*Encouragement of Seamen, and for the better man-
ning His Majesty's Navy during the present War.*”

This Prize-Bill contains many new regulations for the better securing the Captor's interest in the Captures. In this Act it is directed that the Seamen, or their Representatives, should make application for Prize-Money either personally, or by Letter, to the Clerk of the Check's Office at the Hospital, and, if the Documents are approved of, the money is remitted to them by Bills (without expence) on the Collectors of the Customs, or Excise. Agents are also appointed for the same purpose, at the principal Out-ports, to promote the objects of this salutary regulation.

N. B. All Prize-Money is paid by Agents, after four Months into Greenwich Hospital.

CHEST AT CHATHAM.

THIS Charity, which was instituted for the benefit of wounded Seamen, was removed from thence to

Greenwich in the 43d of Geo. III. It is placed under the management of

Four Supervisors, viz.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Comptroller of the Navy—Governor—and Auditor of Greenwich Hospital—a Secretary, and

Five Directors, viz.

Lt. Gov ^r . of Greenwich Hospital	£100	} per an. each.
Two Captains	80	
Two Lieutenants	60	

An Accomptant—a Surgeon—an Assistant, and Clerks.

The vacancies of Directors are filled up by the Supervisors.

ROYAL NAVAL ASYLUM.

THIS Institution, which reflects the *highest* honor upon the Nation, is removed from Paddington-Green to Greenwich, where a superb building is now erecting in the Park for the accommodation of *the Objects of this Charity*, who are to be the children of such British sailors and marines who have served in the Royal Navy.

There are to be admitted 800 Boys, and 200 Girls ;

the Girls between the years of five and ten, the Boys between five and twelve.

The principal Officers are as follow :

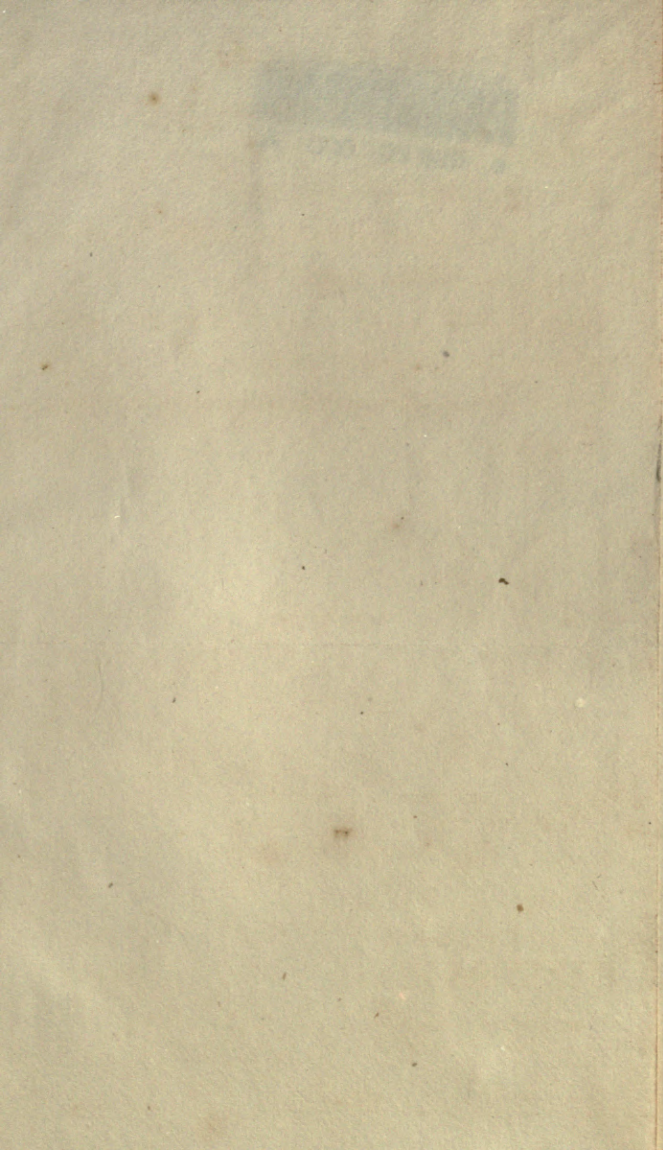
A Governor, Auditor, Secretary, Chaplain, Surgeon, Steward, two Matrons, and Clerks.

The whole of this Institution is in the patronage, and under the direction, of twenty-six Governors, of whom His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is President.

THE END.

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